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WEEKLY PEOPLE

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OF VARIED IMPORTANCE

"The Times" prints letters showing Bryan to be the logical Democratic candidate. Judging from his past performances and policies, Roosevelt is the illogical Republican one.

Rockefeller's new pastor asked his congregation of capitalists: "Will your books stand a heavenly audit?" The congregation would most likely put them to such a test, rather than have earthly expert accountants tackle them.

The receiver of the North Side Brewing Company is authorized by the United States District Court to raise $65,000 wherewith to pay the excise licenses of ninety-seven out of the 135 customers of the company. Again is the middle class shown to be a mere appendage to large corporation intergsts. What exists here is characteristic!

Great is reform! So great that "The Evening Post" exults over its latest achievement in the Police Department under Bingham! Hast thou not heard of it? Verily thou art behind the times. Hist! Listen: "Lieutenant Casey, a Sullivan man, loses detail at Jefferson Market Court, and must do desk duty at a station." Wherefore we say, great is reform!

Magistrate Cornell's declaration that crime is a business, could be improved upon by turning it about and making it read, crime is a business and business is a crime. The packing house and other exposes will bear out the improvement; the theft of surplus value will clinch the point.

Magistrate Cornell also declared, Justice is a mockery. Alas, 'tis true, 'tis pity: 'tis pity, 'tis true. Not alone is justice a mockery in the lower police courts, but in the highest tribunals and seats of the land. A President assuming innocent men guilty of murder without trial mocks justice more severely than the petty shyster criminal lawyer does. But thanks to an awakened proletarait, justice is not without her friends. The President stands rebuked, and judicial murder will not previal without a grand protest. And so in every phase of social activity; the proletariat is arousing, moving toward a seciety where justice will be done even the criminal. Hasten the day, by working for the Socialist Republic, through the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party!

Tolstoi's advice to Russians to become a law each unto himself, is typical of his Christian anarchy. The only difficulty about it is the inability of the Russians to act accordingly. They are not concerned so much with metaphysics, as concrete, material conditions. "The natural and proper man," to paraphrase Artemus Ward, died before he was ever born.

It is positively asserted that the Labrador Eskimos are not dying out. Nobody denies, however, that 556,000 American workingmen and women are annually killed and injured in the factories, mills and mines, and on the railroads. That is an indisputable fact; and will continue to be as long as capitalism prevails.

In 'Frisco P. H. McCarthy, the Sam Parks of the Pacific Coast building trades, is warring against the electrical workers in the interests of the contractors. The object is to prevent the workers in all the building trades from taking advantage of the capitalist law of supply and demand, which Mr. McCarthy's A. F. of L. unionism upholds, and which he is practially invoking against the electrical workers, without success so far, by attempting to fill their places with his organized scabs. This little inconsistency on the part of Mr. McCarthy only serves to emphasize again the point made so often by the Socialist Labor Party and the Industrial Workers of the World, to-wit: the trade union movement of this country has become an auxiliary to the capitalist class in order to hold down the toilers of the land.

THE MOVEMENT ABOARD

SKIRMISHES ON THE FIRING LINE IN CAPITALIST EUROPE.

France.

The last week in March there appeared in France a new Socialist paper, "Equality," the monthly organ of the young women connected with the Party. Among the contributors to the first issue were Edouard Vaillant, A. Bruckère, and Lucien Roland, the well-known poet and lyric writer of the French branch of the Movement. George Plechanoff also contributed an article on "Socialism and Anarchy." The subscription price in America is thirty cents per year.

The Paris "Socialiste," organ of the French Socialist Party, has printed the call of the Socialist Women of Greater New York for their prize essay on Woman and the Socialist Movement.

Germany.

Liebknecht has just finished a pamphlet on "Militarism and Anti-militarism in Germany." The work is expected to go far towards wiping out what little remains of jingoism in the minds of the majority of the population.

The Textile Workers' Union, with 104,000 members, has for its weekly organ "The Textile Worker," with a circulation of 100,000.

The organ of the Metal Workers has over 300,000 subscribers.

For the purpose of establishing the truth of certain statements which have been purposely warped by the adversaries of the Party, it is expected that Bebel will issue in pamphlet form his latest speech in the Reichstag, on the position of the Social-Democracy in German politics.

Rosa Luxemburg, speaking of the recent German elections, declares that it is good for the Party to know its actual strength, and regrets the tendency which has sprung up to over-estimate parliamentarism. This tendency, she says, the elections have happily put a finish to.

Austria.

Six thousand Austrian bakers are making a demand for an eight-hour work-day, with wages of $17 per week. Ten per cent. of the bosses have yielded; the others are giving stones instead of bread.

Twelve thousand garment workers are also on strike, of whom 9,000 are women and young girls.

The convention of the Hungarian Socialist Party was held at Easter, in Budapest.

Finland.

For the first time in Europe, universal suffrage actually holds sway. Of the 40,000 voters at the last elections, fifty-five per cent. were women.

Italy.

The anti-militarist agitation is bearing fine fruit. Many of the young conscripts have refused to participate in the drawing of lots, it being against their principles to join in or to countenance a system which to release them would condemn others to service. In spite of the most strict watch maintained by the authorities, the propagandists were able to send their leaflets even into the barracks. The government suspects complicity on the part of the wardens, and is making a puzzled investigation.

Spain.

Some time ago, a member of the Spanish Socialist Party, named Acevedo, was sentenced to eight years in prison for "lese majeste."

In spite of the recent amnesty which covers the case, the supreme court has just confirmed the sentence. In order to benefit by the amnesty, Acevedo would have had to sign an appeal to the throne for clemency. He preferred imprisonment.

Besides the Socialist organs, many Republican and even Monarchist papers have joined in the demand for his release. So far the government has taken no notice of it.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR DAY

May Day is the day of the working class. It is the only international holiday. Unauthorized by the legal authorities, it is celebrated by workingmen and women in all countries.

May Day reflects the cosmopolitan character given to production and distribution in every country by the bourgeois exploitation of the world's market. It is the day on which the international working class created by international capitalism proclaims international Socialism, its logical successor. Reflecting the destruction of industry on strictly national lines, May Day emphasizes the destruction of national boundaries. Born of a world-embracing industrial system, May Day is the advance agent of the world-embracing society that is being evolved therefrom. Recognizing the world-wide character of the commodity, labor power, and the class interests of the sellers thereof, May Day opposes racial exclusion and promotes working class solidarity. In brief, May Day is anti-patriotic and anti-racial; it presages the good time sung by the poet—now rapidly coming—when the parliament of man will meet in the federation of the world.

May Day is not only a day of international celebration, proclamation and anticipation, but also of comparison and fraternal interchange. Each May Day adds a page in the volume of working class progress. Each May Day the working class thumbs anew the record of past years and notes the results. This year the working class has cause for rejoicing. No longer do the foul deeds of opportunism blot the record. Opportunism is dead; industrial unionism is being inscribed in its place. France, the land of parliamentary debauch, leads the way in the necessary attempt to organize the working class on approximately the same industrial lines as will prevail under Socialism. In Germany, the Reichstag election results have given some impetus in the same direction. In this country, the "backward races" excluders have been compelled to modify their course; the anti-Parker pro-Bryan inflation of "the big 'socialist' vote" is leaking out and causing the same to shrivel; "neutrality in trades unionism" has been proven a fraud, and is being repudiated as such with increasing vehemence, in the country of its friends; while the industrial union principles of the Industrial Workers of the World and the Socialist Labor Party are gaining a greater prestige and recognition daily. The only dangerous tendency manifesting itself is that of "anti-ballot." This is metaphysical; it would have labor cease reckoning with the powers of the state and refrain from capturing them in its own interests, with the result that they will be employed with systematic regularity to labor's own undoing. Labor is not yet so strongly nor so strategically organized that it can avoid considering the state and the necessity of possessing it along with the land and the capital of the country. Labor must still use both its economic and political arms in the class struggle; or pay the penalty with a blood bath more terrible than that of the Paris Commune.

Finally, the working class of this country especially, has additional cause for rejoicing this May Day. On all sides there is evidence of revolutionary upheavals. The capitalist class is at war with itself and the working class. In the Harriman-Roosevelt fight there is exhibited a struggle for mastery, whose outcome is pregnant with vast changes that cannot fail to revolutionize social life. The Moyer-Haywood outrages bring home the fact that concrete Socialism endangers capitalism and calls for oppression, in order to insure the domination of the capitalist class. In all directions there are indications of deep social transformations impending; an atmosphere prevails that has been declared to be more tense than that preceding the firing of Fort Sumpter. America is foremost in the social revolution.

This is no mere coincident. This country leads the world in capitalism. The working class is slowly but surely getting in a condition wherein it will lead in the inauguration of international Socialism.

DE LEON IN SEATTLE

HALL JAMMED HOURS BEFORE HIS ARRIVAL.

Received with Resounding Cheers As the Champion of Sound Political and Industrial Unionism — Prejudice, Hatred and Contempt Melt Away As He Dissects Wage Slavery.

Seattle, Wash., April 15.—Before an overflowing and expectant audience of twelve hundred working people, Daniel De Leon, the editor of the Daily and Weekly People, delivered one of the most interesting lectures, ever uttered from a public platform. The unexpected gain of people, hours before the arrival of the speaker, gave evidence of a record-breaking meeting; and comrades stood amazed when standing room could no longer be had. Eager workers peered through the crowded hallway to see the arch-enemy of labor's political and economic deceivers and welcomed with resounding cheers the champion of sound political and industrial unionism. Prejudice hatred and contempt, unjustly fostered, melted away as the speaker link by link dissected the chains that bind the wage worker to wage slavery and strew misery and poverty on the land.

Cheerful tidings were given those who had reasons to be discouraged when the speaker explained that through defeat and not success Labor would attain its emancipation; that each defeat was followed by a challenge to battle upon a higher and still higher plane until the capitalist class would meet a foe so highly developed physically, intellectually and morally that the hand that held the bayonet would tremble with cowardice and fall limp to the side.

De Leon showed the folly of and the shortcomings of the private owned Socialist press, saying that the private owned press could not draw upon the enthusiasm of the working class and was forced to seek revenue in reactionary channels and consequently degenerated into a capitalist institution; while the party owned press (the People) drew nutriment from its owners, the party membership, whose efforts were surely to be crowned with success.

The Gompers scab hering, craft dividing unions received its deserving bolts when the speaker showed how the A. F. of L. went into the shop to divide and not to organize the worker. Instances were cited to prove the A. F. of L. a life buoy that kept the old rotten hull of capitalism afloat, while the workers instinctive solidifying spirit was exploited by the extracting of dues and banquet fees.

The X-rays were turned on the pure and simple Socialist causing a half-hearted, sickening smile to steal over the faces of those who believed in moonshine political action unsupported by the economic force so necessary to maintain order and avoid a social catastrophe.

The speaker for two hours turned the S. L. P. light upon the American labor movement and, without the aid of fantastic oratory, gave the anxious listeners a feast of reason, logic and facts, such as seldom issued from a platform.

The oft-repeated saying that the emancipation of the working class depended upon the working class, was obviously true in this lecture as the capitalist press was closed to us making it necessary to advertise the meeting by small cards and word of mouth, and more obviously true when after the meeting. Not one line of notice appeared in all the capitalist papers in Seattle. Like glum silence just before an expected charge the acute, keen and sensitive watch dog mutters not.

In every way possible De Leon's lecture here has been a howling success. Eighteen months ago Section Seattle's membership could be counted on the fingers of one hand. To-day we are nearing the one hundred mark, and nothing but good results can be expected from such a successful meeting as this one.

We received from collections $52.07; secured fifty-five subscriptions for the People and sold $6.20 worth of literature.. How is that for a "corpse that will not die"?

S. B.

DE LEON IN SPOKANE.

Addresses a Large Audience, and Answers Many Questions.

Spokane, Wash., April 20.—Daniel De Leon, editor of the Daily and Weekly People, sowed the seeds of the coming revolution to a large audience at Elks' Temple last night. The address on Industrial Unionism was received with frequent applause. The audience remained throughout the two-hour lecture, wit hthe exception of perhaps 50 or 60, a few, some of whom, it is reported, were assigned the special duty of early retiring from the meeting, and to retiring again and once again, with the evident design of starting a general stampede.

The "labor leader" who had tabooed the meeting and warned the rank and file of his union against De Leon, was there. H. L. Hughes, editor of the Labor World—the A. F. of L. Union paper of Spokane, who prints nothing that David C. Coates would say nay to, occupied the front row. The Oliver Hall Socialist Party audience was well represented and after the address several "row boat" questions were asked, designed to defend the Socialist Party position. The man who asked the question intending to establish that the Socialist Party and the German Social Democracy were the same, was completely answered by reference to the immigration attitude. Whereupon another S. P. member determined to defend the position of the "Unprintable Socialists," argued that if the Japs would stay at home they would become Socialists quicker than by emigrating to capitalistic America; and as we are all international Socialists it is

(Continued on page 6.)

ST. JOHN ARRESTED

I. W. W. STALWART SEIZED ON ANOTHER TRUMPED-UP CHARGE.

Grand Jury Indicts Him for "Conspiracy To Procure Murder" of Silva, Who Was Killed by Picket Preston in Self-Defence—Seven Other Comrades Seized with Him.

Goldfield, Nevada, April 25.—Vincent St. John, Executive Board member and organizer for the Industrial Workers of the World, was arrested last night on an indictment returned last Tuesday by the grand jury. Along with St. John, seven other prominent members of the I. W. W. were seized. They are: Jerry Sexton, Ben Donnelly, R. Elmer Rice, A. E. Johnson, Walter Campbell, Harry Rodgers and L. D. Jardine.

Sexton is vice-president of the Industrial Workers of the World here. St. John is one of the most persistent agitators in Western mining camps known in this country. Rice is recording secretary of the Industrial Workers of the World. The others are prominent in Industrial Workers' circles. The indictments charge "conspiracy to procure murder" in connection with the Silva shooting here.

M. R. Preston and Joseph Smith, the latter a picket of the Industrial Workers of the World, are on trial at Hawthorne, accused of the murder of John Silva, restaurant proprietor, several weeks ago. Silva's place was under a boycott, and on his pulling a pistol to kill Preston, who was picketing the place, he was himself shot and killed. It is charged by the grand jury that the killing, which was plainly in self-defense, was the result of a "conspiracy on the part of the agitators."

GOMPERS WANTS TOMBSTONES.

To All Class-Conscious Workingmen.

Since the Smith-Preston appeal was written the capitalists have committed another outrageous act. Eight more of our most active comrades, among them Vincent St. John, have been arrested on the charge of conspiracy, and have been removed by force from Goldfield. Grant Hamilton, general organizer of the American Federation, bragged in a public speech, that he or Gompers would not rest until tombstones would mark the demise of every supporter of the Industrial Union movement, thus indicating that these lieutenants of the capitalists would aid and abett the murder of every class-conscious workingman. Members of the working class, whether organized or unorganized, should resent this outrage by contributing aid for the defense of the persecuted comrades.

Wm. E. TRAUTMANN.
M. P. HAGGERTY.
General Secretaries,
I. W. W.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD

Spokane, Wash., April 18.—Nine days ago I mailed my last report to The People. Since then, there has been another magnificent succession of mammoth meetings, beginning with Portland's on the 10th, Tacoma's next day, Seattle's on the 14th and Vancouver's, B. C., on the 16th. Little Pasco, with a struggling population, and where, thanks to the stalwartness of Comrades Norling and Kurzman, a meeting was held last night with 82 people, mostly railroad men, in the audience, should not be slighted off the roll. The number of comrades, I. W. W. fellow workers, friends and sympathizers who greeted me at the depot upon my arrival here this afternoon was so large that it justified my observing to them jokingly we seem to have more friends in Spokane than there was population in Pasco.

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An experience struck me with special forcefulness during these last days—the general opinion spontaneously expressed to me by workingmen of the blessing that last year's so-called split in Chicago has been to the movement. It is a natural, a quite pardonable error into which the unguarded and uninformed are liable to fall into of deploring every "split." They imaagine that the labor movement is to have a parade march to victory. A split interferes with the parade illusion. Thereupon tears. These good people fail to realize that there are splits and splits, some harmful others healthful. The unthinking fail to realize that splits are healthful when they are bound to come by the evolutionary process; and that in such cases the rupture is only a preparatory step towards a higher plane, a fitter organization reachable only via the experience made at the previous split. No intelligent man to-day deplores, for instance, the 1899 split in the Socialist Labor Party. The higher plane upon which the political organization of Socialism is now drilling could never have been reached but for the experience made thanks to the split, and the contrast afforded between pure and simple politicians' Socialism, and the revolutionary, working class article. It is so with regard to recent events in the I. W. W. From St. Louis and Kansas City westward, increasingly so from Denver westward, the spontaneous utterances of workingmen who attended the meetings of this tour, stating they never understood what Industrialism meant until after the late Chicago convention, were an experience worth traveling to make. At first I attached not much importance to these words. I do now. Is it an awakening of the masses? These are some of the ways in which the view was expressed:

"At first, when I heard of that Chicago affair, I felt like throwing up the sponge. I see it otherwise now. Had the revolutionist submitted to Sherman, then the jig would have been up for fair."

"I never understood what Industrialism meant until this Chicago row started. I thought Industrialism was Unionism dealt around after a new shuffle. The row taught me that Industrialism is much more than a mere economic organization. It is the working class organized to build up a new nation"

"I'm awfully glad that split came on. It discouraged many, but those whom it discouraged were not the men to build upon. The ranks may be thinned, but the principle has been made to survive. Limbs have been torn apart. They will be joined again —not for emancipation in a 1,000 years, but for emancipation in OUR days."

"Say, if it were not for that split, Industrialism would have been swallowed up by the A. F. of L. as smoothly as a snake draws a frog into its jaws."

Of course the language of the capitalist press has been aidful. People who remember the bouquets the capitalist press showered upon the A. F. of L. when the I. W. W. was launched and see the same bouquets now showered upon Sherman; people who remember the vituperation hurled at the I. W. W. by the capitalist press when the organization was lamented in 1905 and who now see and hear the identical vituperation hurled from the same camp at the so-called Trautman-De-Leon faction—such people are materially aided in determining where the I. W. W. is to be found. But such determining is something vastly inferior in caliber to the sense that a great victory was won for the working class when the revolutionists, finding themselves confronted with a conspiracy to scuttle the ship of the I. W. W., fell to, and made the conspirators walk the plank.

• • •

Readers of The People will be interested in learning of the latest "deep laid plot" that I have been discovered in deeply laying. There are two vagabond journalists, among the many another of that tribe produced by the privately owned Socialist Party, now vagabonding in the Northwest. The one is a Dr. Titus—I. W. W. when his newspaper tent is set up in an I. W. W. neighborhood, A. F. of L. when the tent is raised in an A. F. of L. bailiwick, the other one Kingsley—a gentleman as crazy as a March hare when unionism is the subject of discussion. He will have none of it, is too "intellectual" for unionism. The former is now plying his trade south of the Canadian line, in Seattle, the latter north of the line in Vancouver. Of couse, both are S. P.. Now, like a bolt from a clear sky (they pronounce it a bolt) Prof. Mills moves into the Northwest and is about to start a paper of his own. The consequence is that both Titus and Kingsley fear for their dwindling subscription list. The further consequence is that both, Kingsley especially, have started to denounce Mills, the charge being that he has come to "disrupt the Socialist party" in that region. What is the deep laid plot I have been detected in? The beatific S. P. declares I sent Mills to burst up the S. P.! The innocents are sincere about it, too. They have not the remotest inkling of the principle that a fisherman dropping his private line into the stream and supposed to be making catches, unavoidably attracts other fishermen with their private lines. They have no idea it is they who invited, not I who hurled Prof. Mills upon their heads.

Whether Prof. Mills is aware of the mission upon which he is said to be sent by me I know not. He seemed blissfully ignorant of any such orders from me when he stepped upon the platform after my Seattle meeting and courteously introduced himself.

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Who can guess from what source the following passages are extracted:

"On Sunday, March 17th agitators at Salt Lake made an attempt to bring back to life the Socialist Labor Party of that city, a political organization that has been wiped out by public opinion in Utah. It is reported that a baker's dozen of malcontents attended the meeting and that even these enthusiasts realized the futility of disturbing the rest of the dead and gone party. The meeting, however, did one thing of note. It endorsed the I. W. W. movement. It is a striking fact that every organization of agitators and trouble makers in the country willingly swears allegiance to the red flag of I. W. W.-ism."

From what paper of what camp is this taken? The Salt Lake meetings were abreast of the most successful of this tour. The "baker's dozen" of malcontents filled the spacious halls to the utmost; the party that "public opinion in Utah" had "wiped out" reorganized in force, with the most desirable elements of the S. P. among the new organization. From what paper in what camp does this yelp, that betrays the whipped cur, come? It comes from the "Tonopah Sun," reproduced in the Goldfield "News" of April 6.

Who will deny that "the enemy is ours," as St. John puts it?

• • •

Some light upon the yelp may be thrown by the following program of the ball with which Tonopah Local 325 of the I. W. W. celebrated its annual ball:

Independence............ Two Step.
One Union, One Label,
One Enemy. . . Schottische.
Skeleton of Wage
Slavery......... Rye Waltz.
The Red Label............. Waltz.
Labor Is Entitled to All
It Produces...... Two Step.
Emancipation........... Quadrille.
Social Revolution.......... Waltz.
Eight-Hour Work
Day............ Two steps.

No Child Labor........ Shottische.

(Continued on page 6.)

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF KARL MARX

BY PAUL LAFARGUE

Translated from the Stuttgart "Neue Zeit" by Fred Fellerman.

(Concluded.)

But the active part Marx was obliged to take in the international Socialist movement, resulted in the shortening of his scientific work. And the death of his wife, and his oldest daughter, Mrs. Longuet, proved to be very fatal in this respect.

Through a deeply felt sentiment of attachment Marx was very closely allied to his wife; her beauty had been his joy and pride; the tenderness and devotion of her character had lightened for him the unavoidable misery which he had to suffer as a revolutionary Socialist throughout his passionate life. The affliction which brought Mrs. Marx to the grave, also shortened the days of her husband. During her long and painful illness, Marx, who was tired out in consequence of his intellectual excitement, and exhausted in body on account of sleeplessness and the lack of exercise in the fresh air, contracted an inflammation of the lungs, which turned out to be fatal.

Mrs. Marx died on December 2, 1881, as she had lived, a communist and materialist. Death had no horror for her. When she felt the moment of dissolution had arrived, she cried out: "Karl, my strength is broken." These were her last distinctly audible words. She was buried on December 5, in the cemetery at Highgate in the division of the "damned", (unconsecrated ground). In analogy with the practices of her whole life and that of Marx, the making of a public affair of the funeral had been carefully avoided. Only a few intimate friends accompanied the deceased to her last place of rest. Before they dispersed, at the border of the grave Marx' old friend, Frederick Engels, spoke the following words:

"My friends! The greathearted woman whom we bury, was born at Salzwedel in 1814. Her father, Baron of Westphalia, was soon after, as a counselor of government, transferred to Treves, and there became intimately acquainted with the Marx family. The children grew up together. The two highly gifted natures found each other. When Marx entered the university the community of their future destiny was already decided upon. In 1843, after the suppression of the first Rhenish Gazette, of which Marx for a time had been editor, they were joined in wedlock. From that time has Jane Marx not merely shared the destinies, labors and struggles of her husband, but she has also with the greatest understanding and glowing passion, participated in them.

"The young couple went to Paris into a voluntary exile, which became too soon an enforced one. The Prussian government persecuted Marx even there. With regret I must add, that a man like Alexander Humboldt allowed himself to be an accessory in procuring an order of banishment for Marx. The family was driven to Brussels. The revolution of February had come. In its wake revolts broke out in Brussels also and the Belgian government not only caused the arrest of Marx, but would not deny itself the opportunity to throw his wife also into prison, although without any cause.

"But already in the following year the revolutionary efforts of 1848 collapsed. Exiled anew, first to Paris, next, through the renewed meddlings of the French government, to London, it was for Jane Marx an exile with all its horrors. The material pressure under which she saw sinking into the grave her two boys and a girl, she nevertheless would have overcome, but that the opposition of the government and bourgeoisie, from the vulgar-liberal down to the democratic, united in a great conspiracy against her husband; that they poured upon him the most miserable and vile calumnies; that the entire press was closed to him for any defense, so that he stood momentarily there before his antagonists whom he and she were compelled to despise—that worried her deeply. And that lasted very long.

"But not forever. The European proletariat had come again into a condition of existence under which it could move somewhat independently. The International was founded. The class struggle of the proletariat had penetrated from land to land, and among the very first ones her husband was fighting. With this a time began for her which counterbalanced many of her bitter sufferings. She lived to see the calumnies which had hailed down fast and thick upon Marx, blown away like chaff before the wind; to see his doctrines, to suppress which all the reactionary parties had spent such enormous efforts, now preached from the housetops in all civilized countries and in all civilized languages. She lived to see the proletarian movement with which her entire being was entwined, startle the whole world, from Russia to America, and in spite of all resistance, move on triumphantly. And one of her last joys was the striking proof of the indestructable vitality which our German workmen had displayed at the last election of the Reichstag.

"What such a woman has accomplished, with such acute and critical faculties, with such political tact, with such energy and passion of character, with such devotion to her companions in the movement during nearly forty years—that has not been made conspicuous in public and is not narrated in the contemporary press—it must be experienced by one's self. But this I know: While the wives of the Commune fugitives will remember her quite often, so will we miss often enough her bold and wise counsel—bold without boasting and wise without any reflection upon honor.

"It is not necessary for me to speak of her personal qualities. Her friends know them and will not forget them. If there ever lived a woman whose greatest happiness was to make others happy, it was this woman."

After the death of his wife, Marx' life was merely a chain of stoic sufferings, physically and mentally, which were still further aggravated, when one year later his oldest daughter, Mrs. Longuet, also suddenly died. Marx was then broken and never again recovered. He expired, sitting at his desk, on March 14, 1883, in his sixty-seventh year of life.

KARL MARX ON HENRY GEORGE.

[Republished from "The People" of June 5, 1892.]

The "Neue Zeit" publishes in an article on the "Labor Movement in the United States," a letter written by Karl Marx in 1881 to a friend in New York who had sent him a copy of George's book "Progress and Poverty." The passages from the letter that refer to the single tax are instructive reading for all those who pay more than superficial attention to the evolution of social economics, besides being highly interesting coming from the founder of scientific political economy and so keen a critic as Karl Marx. This is what he says:

London, June 20, 1881.—Before your copy of Henry George's book reached me, I had received two others. I shall here limit myself to a very short expression of opinion. In point of theory, the man is a back-number. He has no inkling of the nature of "Surplus Value." Following the example of English writers, but following even these far in the rear, he takes up his time with speculation upon the component parts of surplus value—upon profit, rent, interest, etc. His fundamental dogma is that order would prevail were ground rent paid to the State. (You will find allusions to that scheme in the Communistic Manifesto among the transitional steps therein mentioned.)

This theory originated with the bourgeois or capitalist economist. Apart from similar propositions advanced toward the end of the 18th century, it was first brought forth by the radical followers of Ricardo immediately after his death. As far back as 1847, in my article against Proudhon, I said upon that subject: "We can conceive how economists such as Mill, (the elder, namely, not his son John Stuart, who repeats the theory in a modified form), Cherbullez, Hilditch and others have demanded that rent be turned over to the State to the end of removing taxation. This is the frank expression of hatred which the industrial capitalist entertains for the land owner who seems to him a useless and superfluous entity in the scheme of bourgeois or capitalist production."

We ourselves, as stated above, incorporated this appropriation of ground rents by the State among numerous other transitional measures, all of which, as stated in the manifesto, are, and of necessity must be, full of contradictions.

To turn this desideratum of the radical English bourgeois economists into the Socialist panacea, to explain the procedure whereby the contradictions that are comprised in the present method of production were to be solved—that job was first undertaken by Colins, a Belgian by birth and an old officer of hussars under Napoleon who subsequenetly, during the later days of Guizot's administration, and the commencement of that of the lesser Napoleon, favored the world from Paris with several thick volumes upon his "discovery", and likewise upon his other discovery that, while it was true that there was no God, yet there was an imperishable human soul, and that animals had no "feelings", because, if they did, they must also have a soul, in which case we were all cannibals, and such a thing as a Kingdom of Justice could never be founded upon the earth. Colins' anti-private property in land theory, together with his theory upon the soul, etc., has been preached for years and still preached monthly by the Paris "Philosophie de l'Avenir" by his few surviving followers, most of whom are Belgians. These people style themselves "rational collectivests", and they have bestowed their praise upon George.

After these, contemporaneously with them, and among others, a certain Russian banker and quondam lottery collector of East Prussia, Samter by name, a numskull, has issued a thick volume in which this sort of "socialism" is ground out.

All these "socialists" Colins included, have this point in common that they allow wage labor, i. e., the capitalist system of production, to continue, and by juggling with words fool themselves into the notion that by the conversion of the ground rent into a State tax all the ills of the capitalist system of production would vanish of their own accord. In words the whole thing is simply an attempt, douched with socialism, TO RESCUE THE RULE OF CAPITALISM, in fact, TO REAR IT ANEW UPON A FIRMER BASIS THAN ITS PRESENT ONE.

This cloven hoof, together with the donkey's ears, peeps unmistakably out of the declamations of Henry George, only that, with him, it is all the less pardonable, seeing that he should have turned the question around and asked himself: "How did it happen that in the United States, where, (relatively speaking, i. e., in comparison with civilized Europe,) the land was and to a certain degree (again relatively speaking) is still accessible to the masses, the capitalist system and its correlative enslavement of the working class have developed more rapidly and shamelessly than in any other country?"

For the rest, Henry George seems to be wholly ignorant of the history of the early American Anti-renters, who were rather practical than theoretic. Otherwise he is a talented writer, not without the Yankee talent for advertising, as is shown by his article on California in the Atlantic. Furthermore, there is about him that repulsive presumptousness and boastfulness which are the unmistakable characteristics of all such hucksters of panaceas.

Fraternally,
Karl Marx.

THE LOBSTER THEORY UPSET

[By M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass.]

"For a generation the fish and game commission of Massachusetts has contended that young lobsters should be protected, and the taking of large lobsters be permitted. This year, however, the commission has taken ground in favor of a change in policy, admitting that the shorter lobsters are the ones that might be taken properly, while the the large lobsters are the ones that should be protected. It appears from their report that the lobster does not lay eggs to any extent until it has reached a length of from 11 to 12 inches. The plan of the commission is, therefore, to regulate the sale of lobster in the future by enforcing the use of a lobster trap with a mouth restricted to 3¼ inches in diameter."

This is not the only instance where errors have prevailed for generations. For instance, there are plenty of people who imagine that capitalists produce wealth; and that the workers are dependent upon the capitalists for their living. This too is a lobster theory and it's time it were reversed.

Socialists correctly maintain that Labor produces all wealth and should own it; that the capitalists are leaches whose services can and ought to be dispensed with by organized and intelligent Labor. This is demonstrated every time labor goes on strike. Then the the capitalists bring the forces of government to bear, to suppress the revolt, and drive labor back to work. Away with lobster theories.

A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new subscriber per month. Start in NOW.

WOMEN, CHILDREN, AND THE SOCIALIST MOVEMENT

[By Jennie Carliph, Brooklyu, N. Y.]

More than any other great movement destined to change a social system, the Socialist movement is all embracing, all absorbing. Developments in production attract to the industrial field all sort of persons; men of all stations, positions, intelligence, delineation; women, the most modest and reserved as well as the most forward; children, beginning with infancy, and graduating to manly maturity. All, all are drawn into the producing or distributing departments of our present complicated industrial system.

Socialism follows in the wake of Capitalism. The work of the Socialist movement is to carry on agitation; to educate all the workers so that they understand conditions; that they be in a receptive position, so to say, when the transformation of the social system comes on; so that they be prepared to bring the revolution to success.

Verily, the greatest misfortune dominating the working class is the fact that they, the producers, are ignorant as to the cause of their conditions, as well as to the remedy for changing these conditions. Still the saddest of all is the fact that the workingwoman and the child are carelessly allowed to remain in ignorance.

The woman, and through her, the child, is under the influence of ancient ideas, ancient conceptions and conclusions. Her new coditions make her but a slave to Capitalism, and give her no chance to improve her mind, or make her aware of her conditions. The man, through his co-operative social activities—to which he has been accustomed these many centuries—has some chance to learn new ideas, that might from time to time spring up.

The Woman, being unaccustomed to her new social position, remains in ignorance, as before, instead of profiting by the change. She merely changes the form of her enslavement, when she leaves home work and goes to the factory.

An illustration of this is found when we look at the Socialist movement, and see how few women are interested in it. Yet the fact remains uncontested that wherever woman has the opportunity to learn, she learns rapidly and willingly.

The theory has been correctly advanced that Socialism will not come by itself, though a natural result of Capitalism, unless aided by the working class.

Now, what is true of the goose is also true of the gander,

If the working woman will be overlooked in her social education as to the conditions of her class she will probably never progress mentally; of course, with an occasional exception.

It was often my experience to be the only one of my sex present at Socialist Labor party district or general meetings. Did all the males enjoy single-blessedness? But even then, where were their sweethearts, sisters, and mothers? Later my conclusion when I learned a number were married, is that they do not interest their life partners or children in the work. This tends to a weakening of our forces.

Quite recently two organizations have been formed, one, The Socialist Women of Greater New York, the other, The Young Socialist Club. When real existing conditions are taken into consideration both these clubs are not only necessary, but essential, and are doing good work.

The soil of Socialist propaganda is still largely uncultivated. The field is extensive; plenty of room for all good efforts. Go ahead and work, should be our motto. If every member of the S. L. P., men and women and all their connections were to become Socialist agitators, their number would still be insufficient to cover the demands.

Agitation is the life of our movement. Discontent and social unrest is growing. Let man, woman and child be mustered for the oncoming battle. The children, be watchful of the children, lest they be captured by the enemy and betray their parents. Upon the children lies our great hope. They, with their young blood and burning spirit, they must be taught and protected so that they develop strong in body and mind, ready to take up arms, when necessary, to defend their birth rights as children of civilization; and, after the revolution, establish the Socialist Republic.

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ON THE LAND IN THE WORKMAN'S PARADISE

LABOR'S CONDITION THERE

[The following article, "On the Land in New Zealand," appeared in the March number of the London, England, "Macmillans' Magazine." H. J. Brimble, of Florence, Colo., who forwards the article, says: "I think this article on life in New Zealand worthy of being reproduced in The People. The writer seems to know what he is talking about, and is under no illusions as to the conditions of existence 'on the land' in the 'Paradise of the Pacific.'

"It is to be expected that what is stated therein will be unpalatable to those stuffed full of the Wayland-Willshire yarns. Still, it may be that when the futility of their attempt to find 'Socialism' in the antipodes is brought home to them, they will cease from making 'propaganda' on what is more imagination than anything else. They may then turn to the more prosaic business of learning and telling the truth about the labor movement in America."]

ON THE LAND IN NEW ZEALAND.

With a population of under one million New Zealand has four large and rapidly growing cities where more than a quarter of her people live. Auckland comes first with 82,000;; then follow Christchurch with 67,000 and Dunedin with 56,000 inhabitants; Wellington, the seat of government, which is growing faster than the rest, has, according to the year-book of 1906, already 63,000. After these, at a long interval, come Invercargill with 1.500, Napier with 9,600, Wanganui with 8,000. The census of 1906 shows a startling increase in the urban population, although the Government policy has been vigorously directed towards getting the people on to the land.

Passing over these few centres of population, we come to what in the old country would be called villages. Townships in name, they often hold only a few hundred inhabitants, who may, from any hygienic or educational standpoint, be reckoned as country-bred. Even the large towns have a country-like appearance, with green trees growing in them, and green hills or plains about them; and they have, in fact, such a marked provincial flavor, these green and beflowered cities, that travellers, who can enjoy English provincial life, take to them very kindly.

Yet to the Englishman and Englishwoman who emigrate what they are or are not is a matter of small importance, inasmuch as there is no place for him in any town, or for her unless she is a domestic servant. New Zealand's social problems are much the same as England's, and that is what makes them so interesting a study; but they are still of manageable size, and sometimes they are of a different color. The problem of the unemployed already exists in the towns; but in New Zealand, as in England, there is work for all those who will go out on the land to seek it. It cannot be too widely known that there is no demand in Zealand for immigrant townsmen. A few skilled artisans and mechanics find town work, though not at all times or easily; and generally speaking, the man or woman who can and will do rough manual labor finds some sort of employment everywhere, and, as there is a minimum wage, below which no person may be legally employed, any kind of regular work means a maintenance. But for clerks and the like there is no opening. It is true that many of the big offices import men, and it is even surprising to see in New Zealand so many Englishmen who have come out to fill good posts which, one would have thought, the New Zealanders would have themselves contrived to fill; but these are men selected for special capacity, imported to do special work, and they have nothing in common with the young man who arrives unheralded, with white hands, a black coat, and no particular qualifications.

What New Zealand wants is the country-bred man in the prime of life, who understands agriculture or has a trade and is willing steadily to pursue it, and who has saved or inherited capital. For him, with a capital not less than £50, New Zealand is willing to pay £10 on the passage-money. It is little enough. Such a man costs and is worth a good deal more than £10 to the country that reared him; and while we do not grudge to our Colonies the best we have, it is permissible to point out that we can make good use of such men at home. We have not nearly enough of them. In many parts of England, if not in all, such men have an assured future. Not of these are the unemployed or the unemployable fashioned.

On the other hand, it must in fairness be owned that many a man or woman makes a useful Colonist who is no good for country-work in England. At home it is impossible to apply compulsion, and there are many who will steadily pursue agriculture, and will at length learn to be happy in it. only when for the first time in their lives they find themselves unable to throw it up and go in search of some more entrancing occupation and higher wages at a moment's notice. In England, for such as these, no district can be far enough from a town. Its sounds are perpetually in their ears, its lights dazzle them, their hands drop from the plough-handles, and they wander away. In New Zealand the towns are few and far off, and even in their midst the lights are not extremely dazzling nor the sounds very gay. Moreover, a man who has come across the ocean to a new country has burned his boats on landing. He had stuff enough in him to come or he would not be there, and, over-impulsive and impatient though he may be, he is rarely of the sort that will easily go back and acknowledge failure. He suffers hardships such as he never dreamed of in an old settled country, and at first a passion of home-sickness rends his heart; but others are suffering likewise, and he cannot get away, and he does not see anyone else living in luxury, which to some men means a great saving of mental distress. That may very likely mean that he has got to a corner of the world where nobody who had any choice in the matter would stay. But there he is, on the land, twenty, thirty, forty miles from the nearest railway station, and as the train runs at fifteen miles an hour, it is a long day's journey from there to the coast, and thousands of miles of ocean divide the coast towns from home. He is indeed, in a labor colony, where strong compulsion is exercised in restraint of free movement; and probably it is just what was wanted to make a man of him.

As nothing in Europe astonishes the New Zealander so much as the crowds, so nothing here is so surprising to the Englishman as the vast stretches of uninhabitated land. Even the tourist on the coach roads may easily travel twenty miles without passing a single house. On the road leading to one of the most popular resorts of the North Island, along fifty miles of highway there is but one small inn where the horses are changed, and one Maori village with a solitary white teacher for its school. The rest is scrub or swamp where wild horses roam, or cleared bush where blackened stumps still stand, or fern lands with patches of rough pasture. And to reach the far famed lakes of South Island, beautiful enough when they are reached, the coach toils for two whole days through inches of dust or mud, according to the season, dragging its slow way past miles of seeming desert, where even the yellow tussock-grass is supplanted by thistles or by patches of green lichen resembling nothing so much as verdigris. In New Zealand they appraise land by the number of sheep it will carry, and this is five or six acres to a sheep, and a merino shep into the bargain. The driver, as he passes, flings out letter-bags at the little wayside post offices, or tucks them into wooden boxes perched by the highway. In this way the post is delivered twice, or possibly thrice, a week in summer, and once in winter. But this is along the coach roads; any map will show how few they are, and even they are often impassable for wheeled traffic in winter. Then the post-cart, sunk to its axles, lumbers along at the rate of two miles an hour, or the postman rides, in mud up to his horse's girths, and those who have business abroad do likewise, or wait at home for better weather. Luckily in no part of New Zealand are the winters so long and so severe as in England; but metal for road making is scarce in New Zealand, and labor is scarcer and dearer. When one thinks of all that has been done, and of the fifty years or so that it has been done in, the wonder is not that the roads are bad, but that there are so many roads of **any kind.**

The newcomer, however, does not think of that. Probably he knows nothing of the early history of the land he proposes to adopt. When he turned his back on England it never occurred to him that there the lonliest farm in the most remote district is in the centre of a crowd as compared with many of the isolated settlements where he may easily find himself. To be only eight or ten miles from the nearest shop, or from any sort of a church, is to be a fortunate exception. On many big runs, which years of toil have gone to make, all the winter's stores must be housed not later than April, because when the rains come only an ox-dray or a pack-horse can travel along the road to the township, and that with difficulty; and the store-keepers must bring all their [illegible] from the nearest railway station or coast-town before the weather breaks, standing out of their money for many months, or else they must suffer the loss of oxen and horses bogged or exhausted with the heavy winter's work. No wonder store-goods are dear. "Four foot deep and four foot wide," is the familiar description of roads in "the roadless North," which has a pre-eminently evil reputation in that way; but even in the old settlements southwards walking is often out of the question, not only because there is nowhere to go within walking distance, but also because of the road sand the unbridged rivers. Nor is that the worst that can befall, for in many districts even yet there are no roads, only bridle-paths, or foot-tracks ending at the water' edge whence a boat can be rowed to the nearest port of call for coasting steamers.

No sensible man will take up land in a new country until he has looked about him awhile, and any man who can work on the land can get some sort of job; but it is a great mistake to suppose that every man who comes out is worth even so much as his food without wages, or that any man can drop into an easy berth near the port of debarkation. Roughly speaking it may be said that two paths lie before the newcomer (or in Colonial phrase the new chum); he may go on a farm as a cadet or as a farm-hand. The price of a cadet is ten shillings a week with his board, lodging, and washing. He may; probably he will, bargain to live with the family, but unless he has come provided with good introductions the chances are against the family being persons of any refinement. Many of the best people do not care to be troubled with cadets, and certainly would not hire one of whom they knew nothing. On most of the big runs all the hired men, cadets included, live down at the men's huts and take their meals in the men's kitchen. The young English cadet, therefore, may find himself with rough farming folk, while he and his master have to do all the work of a small farm between them. He will have plenty of food, for the New Zealand farmer thinks everything of that. No other hardship is comparable in his opinion with scarcity. That his clothing was indifferent to begin with and is now ragged, that his children run barefoot, that his food is unwholesomely monotonous, that his housing would not be passed by the most lenient sanitary inspector, are matters that he does not fret about; but he talks of Englishmen who do not get mutton three times a day with genuine pity, as befits one who persistently overfeeds himself with meat, and suffers accordingly. The cadet, however, must be prepared to go without sheets, possibly without even a bedstead. Indeed, down at the men's huts wooden shelves with hay on them, resembling nothing so much as the shelves round an apple-chamber, will probably be his sleeping-place and that of the other men. If he is lodged indoors he will be provided with a few sticks of furniture, a bedstead and blankets, but the mistress has to wash the sheets herself, and he is therefore expected to pay for the boons she bestows by extra good nature in lighting fires or washing-up on busy evenings.

With introductions the cadet may find himself among pleasant people and in a really comfortable home; but his duties will be the same everywhere. He must be ready to turn his hand to anything, and to do all the jobs which require no skill, or which his master has no fancy for. There is no farm-hand beneath the cadet to do the less pleasant parts of a farmer's work; if there were, the farm-hand's time would be more valuable than his own. The farm-hand's lowest price is £1 a week and his food, and that is what the cadet comes to when he has learned his business. Meanwhile he milks, feeds the pigs and the dogs, chops the wood, harnesses the horse, and fills up the odds and ends of his time with digging the garden. He does the work of an odd man, the man who at home combines the offices of groom, gardener, and cowman. He also learns something of sheep-work, picks up rough and ready Colonial notions of farming, helps to clear bush and scrub, disabuses himself of many opinions that he brought out ready made, learns to ride or to ride better, and in due time, if he has got it in him, fits himself for taking up land of his own.

(To Be Concluded Next Week.)

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POLITCS AND INDUSTRIALISM

THEIR JOINT FUNCTION IN THE REVOLUTION.

[A paper read on April 14, before the Albany-Troy-Schenectady, Socialist Labor Party Conference, by Max Stern.]

Much interest is manifested at present amongst the class-conscious part of the workin gclass in regards to the two terms Politics and Industrialism.

"Political action is useless, is detrimental because politics are rotten; therefore let us organize on the industrial field only in order to emancipate ourselves." says the physical force industrialist, mistakenly called anarchist.

"Political action is all sufficient; the working class must organize into a political party, to elect their representatives into political office, and that way make laws, which shall abolish capitalism, and legislate the Co-operative Commonwealth into existence;" says the pure and simple political socialist.

"The political state is decaying, is rotten," says the man taught in the Socialist Labor Party school, but unlike the "anarchist," they say that "being rotten, must be removed in order to give way the industrial state, and must be re-[illegible]wed by a political party organized for at purpose. Therefore, action on the political field is necessary in order to destroy the existing order of things, and action on the industrial field is necessary, to construct the future state, so that when the political state falls, the industrial state shall take its place, so that Society may not be thrown into a cataclysm."

As Socialist Labor Party men it is absolutely necessary to throughly understand our position. In order to do that, we must first know what the two terms, politics and industrialism mean.

Politics are dominant in the political state, but existed before its birth. In the feudal state, which preceded the political state, it was in an embryonic condition. As Karl Marx says: "Every social order brings within its womb the germ of the social order which is to follow it," and so it was with the feudal system bringing along within its womb the germ of the political system, and we can see at present, that the industrial system is growing at a rapid rate, within the womb of the political system, which has practically outlived its usefullness, is on the decay, and is so rotten that its stench fills the air from New York to San Francisco, and vice versa. The Harriman-Roosevelt controversy, the Schmitz-Ruef affair in San Francisco, the political corruption all through out the land, are all signs of the decay of the political system.

What are politics then? They are the affairs of the territory, viz. city, district, state, nation. These affairs are confined to the various political institutions such as educational, health, highways, public safety, war etc., and are maintained by taxes. Who shall shoulder the burden of taxes? This is the issue on which the parties of capitalism go to war against each other.

As far as I am able I will try to point out, how the political state came into existence.

It is not necessary to show you, that when it came into existence it was a good thing, that it was necessary for social progress.

In order to do that let us review the system which preceded it, the feudal system. This is necessary inasmuch as feudalism was the mother of capitalism or the political state.

In the feudal state there was an oligarchy or rule of a nobility. They owned vast tracts of land and were absolute rulers over their possessions. They held in their hands the lives and destinies of the serfs and vassals, who worked and fought for them to get more possessions. There was no appeal from their decisions, their power was absolute. They carried on a constant war for land and attacked each other the same as the capitalists are doing at present, and marshalled their serfs to fight their battles, the same as the capitalists are marshalling their voting cattle, the workingmen to fight their battles at the present time.

There was, however, another class besides the feudal lords and their serfs; these were the artisans and merchants, who lived in forts, burghs, wherefrom their designation came as burgher, bourgeois. They were at a constant peril at the hands of the oligarchs, who many times attacked them, and had to defend themselves as well as they could. There was a chaotic condition at that time. There was the struggle for existence or class struggle going on between the feudal lords themselves, and the burghers and the feudal lords.

Finally there came the concentration of feudalism. The King arose, who was to bring peace amongst the oligarchs. The nation was defined and with it the political state was born. It was an autocracy, a political autocracy first, and each district was governed by an oligarch, who still retained his possession, but was no more an absolute ruler; the King had the last word.

Within the limits of a given district, governed by such oligarch were a certain number of burghs, or cities, the inhabitants of which had to pay tribute to the lords. They were exploited and tyrannized to the utmost and appealed to the King for redress. The King many times decided in favor of the burghers, which did not suit the feudal lords, who besides this humiliation were sometimes punished too.

The grievances of the burghers finally rosè to such an extent, that in order to bring peace and maintain the equilibrium of the state, the King released some of the cities from under the rule of the nobility and so the free royal cities were instituted, which were under the direct jurisdiction of the King; these cities had self government in their affairs, and here we see the first signs of political democracy. There were many times clashes between the King and the lords on account of the favorable decisions toward the burghers, which clashes sometimes resulted in open hostility. So it was that noblemen were beheaded and on the other hand Kings were made captives by the oligarchs and exiled.

Finally, as the King was in reallity elected by the oligarchs, who saw their material interests at stake, they selected their own man who done their bidding. No longer did the burghers find redress by the King. He in conjunction with the lords exploited and tyrannized them. They made them shoulder the burden of all taxes; they made them give up a large part of the product of their labor, which was not social, but individual at that time, production being on a small scale and the tools which were used were small, individually owned and operated. The bourgeois had no say in the affairs of the country although they were made to pay for everything and the first battle cry was: "No taxation without representation." It came to open war between the feudalist class headed by the KING, and the bourgeois class; and the bourgeois class, being economically independent, holding the economic power at that time and which they refused to lend any longer to the class above, which as a consequence became impotent,—came out victorious. Political autocracy died and political democracy was born. The existing political state based on the rule of the people in territorial affairs came into existence.

Now let us see, what the understructure and the superstructure of society were at that time.

Production was on a small scale, the tools were individually used, consequently it was right and proper at that time, that nobody shall be denied the right to property which has the product of his individual labor. The sanctity of property was the fundamental principle of the political state. Free competition, free contract were all necessary adjuncts to this fundamental right. Everything centered around private property, and in order to maintain these property rights there arose the various political institutions like public safety, and the rest of the warlike and judiciary institutions which all were to protect private property. The victorious bourgeois class democratically administered their political affairs. In this there was an interdependency, while in the production of wealth there was an independency. Everybody was the master of his own destiny as far as he economically was concerned, and the fittest, the ablest survived in the struggle for existence or competition. Competition was constructive then. It brought out the best in man. It moved society forward on a higher plane and it slowly moved the political state into the industrial state. How did this come about?

The bourgeois class, in order to succeed in the game of competition, in order to be able to undersell their competitors,—and here I wish to state that production was already carried on for profit and not for use anymore, as the case was under feudalism,—had to get up improved methods of production. First the division of labor was gradually introduced, then the machine was invented by necessity, as necessity is the mother of invention. Production became social instead of individual; that is, it became industrialized, until finally we arrived at the present stage of evolution. The understructure of society has shifted from individual production with individually used tools, into social production with socially used tools, while the superstructure the "sanctity of private property" the fundamental principles of the political state remained.

I think I have explained in the foregoing what politics were, and now I will attempt as far as is in my ability to define industrialism.

There is the electrical industry, the mining industry, with its anthracite and bituminous coal and metalliferous fields, the railroad industry and so forth. Around those industries, the people live who are directly or indirectly engaged in them. These people are, in political affairs, supposed to be democratic, which is not in harmony with the industrial interest. For instance; a corporation wants to operate a railroad; land must be aquired. The owner of the land refuses to sell it. But industrial developments require railroading, and the owner of the land has a political right to own private property. There is a clash. What is to be done? The railroad interests see to it to get hold of the political power, which they use to pass a law which gives them the right to condemn such land as they need in railroading. Such law tested by the constitution, would be unconstitutional, but who shall declare it so; the lawmakers and interpreters of the law are surely not such, whose interest it is not to give up the land for the use of the railroad, but the representatives of the railroad interests, and if they are not the direct representatives, they are bribed, as was the case in San Francisco. The constitution is overcome by bribery, which is unbecoming to such gentlemen as represent the railroad interests. Something else must be done.

Another instance: "Governments are instituted to safeguard the right to life of the governed," says the Preamble to the Constitution, and thousands of workers are yearly killed on the railroads, mills and mines for the sake of profit. What would happen if the political rights should be maintained?

I will cite an instance. At the time the automatic coupler law came into existence, to protect the lives of the railroad workers, the railroad magnates protested against the immediate enforcement of that law because it would reduce the dividends and so drive them out of business. The representatives or bribed lackeys of the railroads again trampled on the rights of the people and postponed the enforcement of the law.

Check the Trust says the political democrat because it extinguishes the right of competition, but the Trust goes on in spite of the political rights which handicap it, but cannot stop it. The interest of the industrial barons is to abolish the political state, which is a barrier in the progress of concentration of wealth. And we can already see, where industrial plants have within their limits institutions which formerly came under political control, but are now industrial. The company houses, company stores, the private police of corporations, the coal and iron police, the fire departments, technical schools, restaurants, in the affairs of which the political government has practically nothing to say or through bribery is made to say nothing. The Congress of the United States is gradually becoming an administrative body of the Industries of the Country and is slowly losing its political character. The Government is no longer a political Government, but everybody knows it is a Trust Government and all means, honorable or dishonorable, are used to make it such, and the industrial magnates are successfull in spite of the howls of Teddy and other politicians. All functionaries of the political state are corrupted, and if they should set up a howl against the breaking of the political rights of the people, against the undermining of the political state, they are immediately put on the pillory exposed by the bribe-givers. Industrialism must go on in spite of the political state which became so rotten, that it is a question of a short time and it will fall. And what then? It is up to the workingclass to answer whether the Industrial state shall be feudalistic, whether there shall be an industrial autocracy or an industrial democracy.

No doubt the Industrial lords of today favor the former. They may set up an industrial state, the same as the feudal lords set up the political state. Each industrial lord ruling a given industry, the same as the feudal lords ruled a given territory. The caste system may come into vogue the same as it was under political autocracy; and in this the A. F. of L., with its craft division, aristocracy of labor, classification, will aid them. You shall lose your individuality, says Gompers, and a system of society may come into existence, which Herbert Spencer called "The Coming Slavery" and mistook for Socialism. There are times when extremes meet. The interest of the proletariat is also to abolish the political state.

What are the political demands of the workers? A law for a shorter work day; The socialization of the socially-operated but privately owned tools of production. The former interferes with the right of free contract; consequently is declared unconstitutional and such it is. "Political rights" are in the way. The latter interferes with the fundamental principles of the political state, "the sanctity of property." The working class, in order to carry out their historic mission must abolish the political state.

Now let us analyze the three lines of reasoning. The "anarchist" says, action on the industrial field is all sufficient. They do not reckon that all the agencies of government will be used against them, the same as they already have been used. The public safety department of the political state will come into play, to safeguard the right of private property. A commune disaster is bound to follow. [A few years ago there was an industrial strike on the Government Railroad in Hungary. It was one of the best organized strikes in the labor movement. Officers and the whole rank and file went out. There were no trains running except those which were to bring the strikers to a convention and were mounted by them for their own use. They were prevented by armed force and many of them arrested. The strike was broken by the Government using the military power against the strikers, many of whom were reservists and were called to the colors. Being under military control, they had to scab it or be courtmartialed.] The reasoning of the pure and simple political socialist is also false.

Economic power is absolutely necessary in order to secure and maintain the political power, and the workers having no property, being the poorest revolutionary class, their economic power lies in the thorough industrial organization, which they must have, and which the pure and simple political socialist says they need not have. This attitude is fostered by political shysters, who seeing the bribes given out to the politicians, want some of the blood money for themselves.

The reasoning of the S. L. P. is the most logical. Its method is the safest. CAPTURE THE POLITICAL POWERS IN ORDER TO PREVENT THE POLITICAL FUNCTIONS FROM INTERFERING IN THE UPBUILDING OF THE FUTURE STATE, the same as the plutocracy captured it and made the political rights of the people a dead letter. Use the political power as a club against those, who want to undo the action of the working class on the industrial field, and when the political dictatorship of the triumphant proletariat has accomplished its mission the abolition of class rule, abolish the political state all together, throw it on the junkheap of history, and let the industrial state, based upon democracy fully dedevelop.

"THE PEOPLE"

NEW ORLEANS 'HARLEQUIN" SHOWN THE FALLACY OF ITS LANGUAGE.

New Orleans, La., April 22.—The following letter was sent to "The Harlequin," a local weekly reform paper. It has not yet appeared:

New Orleans, La., April 20—07.

"Perversion Of Trade-Unionism."

Editor, "Harlequin":—

Under the above caption, in your issue of the 18th instant, you publish an editorial attacking the Street Carmen's Union, which seems to me not only unfair, but full of errors. As to the unfairness, I, for one, do not believe you intended to so be, for your record is against you.

No one can deny that there are ill-mannered conductors and rude motormen on the cars, but, when we consider the daily strain these men are under, the provocations they suffer from boorish passengers, the wonder is there are not more of the kind you object to. The great majority of the Carmen ARE courteous and gentlemanly and, considering the hours they work and the pay therefor, the Railway Company and "the public" get more than value received. Many and many a time I have seen conductors submit to insulting treatment from passengers, holding their temper when they should have thrown the well dressed hog head-foremost from the car. And, surely, they are as noted for "sobriety" as the Typographical Union and as free from "thugs" as the so-called Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. If not, this one thing is certain—THEY ARE TRUER TO THEIR CLASS THAN EITHER.

To your errors.

Who are "the people"? What is "the public" Both terms are senseless. "The people" is all humanity, but humanity to-day is at war with itself, is divided by sharply defined and antagonistic interests, so that "the people" could not have been on the side of the Carmen in their last strike—rather, it was a spontaneous outburst of class solidarity on the part of the workers of this City that gained the victory for the Carmen's Union, if victory it was, which I much doubt when I read its famous agreement with the Railway Company. And, as to the term "the public", "the public" is supposed to be some nameless class of beings existing somewhere in society whose interests lie neither with the workers nor with the masters; a long-suffering body of saints, represented in the Civic Federation by that servant of the plutocracy, Grover Cleveland, the breaker of the Chicago Railway strike. "The public"?—You are "the public" to me and I to you; the clerk to the conductor; the conductor to the clerk, and so on down and up the line until "the public", like "the people", becomes everybody to everyone; therefore neither could "the public" have been on the side of the Carmen in their strike, for it, too, is divided by class interests. But for the unexpected outburst of class consciousness on the part of the workers, the Carmen's Union would have been crushed. The soldiers were here to do it.

You say: "A Union which does not stand for justice is no union."

What is justice

I assert that it is not, never was, and never can be anything but a relative term. The justice of the capitalist class is one thing; the justice of the working class another. For instance, we Socialists say that the workers have produced all wealth in the world and that justice demands that all wealth should go to the producers thereof; this justice would abolish the capitalist class from society and, therefore, the capitalists proclaim it infamous injustice. Justice is what benefits me and my people; injustice is what injures us; so that the Carmen's Union could not do justice to itself and also to its masters even if it would. In an anti-social system of society such as the present, there can be no such thing as justice, no such thing as law and order, no such thing as manners, for it makes the arena of life a battle field where greed, and not consideration for others, commands the human soul. More than all else, necessity makes us what we are. From our material environment, our ideals spring. The wonder should be that any of the Carmen have any manners at all, not that some of them are ill-mannered "dunderheads".

Again, you use the expression, "to the injury of themselves and the Company they work for, and to the cause of trades-unionism, a cause which is just and right." Now, if the Carmen by their actions array "public sympathy" against them, the Railway Company had gained a distinct advantage, which it will not be slow to turn to profit in the next strike, so the Carmen have only inflicted "injury" upon themselves, for there is no common interest between them and the company,—the workers and the employers being, by the very organization of society, economic enemics. Which is to say that wages cannot advance without profits declining; profits cannot rise unless wages fall.

Neither is "trades unionism just and right", for the evolution of industry from individual to collective, or trust production has virtually abolished the crafts and made the trades union an obsolete and therefore ineffective weapon with which to fight working class battles .The worst enemies of the workers are those who keep them divided so. And any body claiming to be a labor organization, whether it be your own, the Typographical Union, or the Brotherhood (?) of Locomotive Engineers, is not to be praised, but should be damned for such teaching; for, in trustified industry, craft division means the ultimate defeat and slavery of all the workers, the death knell of human liberty, which is bound up in the fate of the world's toilers. Not to the American Federation of Labor, where the craft-divided workers cut each other's throats for the benefit of their masters, but to the Industrial Workers of the World, that new organization which proclaims that the workers are entitled to all they produce and its intention to take it, which denies any community of interest between slaves and masters, which proposes to unite all the workers under one banner, in one Union for their present benefit and final emancipation, should the sons and daughters of labor look.

Let the Carmen turn to it, industrialize, organize into one union from powerhouse to car-front and they will not have to plead for sympathy in their next strike, for the might that makes the right will be theirs.

One more question and I am done. If you are going to hold the Carmen responsible for the treatment of passengers and the running of cars, why not insist that they be placed in full possession of the plant, of the only means through which they can effectively control the situation?

Ownership is power, and it seems to me unfair to hold one responsible when the power is vested in another.

So believing, I remain,

Yours for justice,
Covington Hall.

"The Concentration of Wealth"

By HENRY LAURENS CALL

Read before the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia College, New York. December 27, 1906.

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BY DANIEL DE LEON.

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Be strong!
It matters not how deep intrenched the
wrong,
How hard the battle goes, the day how
long,
Faint not, fight on! To-morrow comes
the song.
M. D. Babcock.

DEFIANT AND DESTRUCTIVE ROOSEVELT.

President Roosevelt's answer to the Cook County, Ill., Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference is a notable document, exhibiting the total disregard for simple logic and justice so characteristic of himself and the capitalist class; and indicating once more the defiant predetermination of the latter to do judicial murder. Roosevelt seeks to justify his own flagrant wrongs to the accused men by citing those alleged to have been committed by the conference against the prosecution. Admitting these allegations, for the sake of argument, their presentation is palpably in the nature of a subterfuge. Men cannot presume, before the law, to inveigh against the accused, prejudice their case, and then justify such a course, simply because the friends of the accused are biased and unfair. This is not trying the case on its merits, but on the indirect incidents attending its progress. Such a procedure is plainly illogical, unjust, and indefensible. Especially is this the fact, in the case of the highest magistrate of the land, who is sworn to the strict and impartial enforcement of the law. He above all should be firm, judicial and just. Instead, he is malignantly, venomously, prejudiced and unjust.

But, more grievous still is the President's offense in this particular, when it is recalled that his misuse of the language complained of, was absolutely uninfluenced by the alleged unfair acts of the Cook County Protest Conference, having been written in the midst of a political campaign many months previously; while those acts themselves, were performed in defense of the lives of men who are plainly the predetermined victims of a judicial murder, as revealed by the official conduct of their prosecuters. Under the circumstances, not only is the language complained of unrelated to the acts of the Cook County Moyer-Haywood Protest Conference, but the latter were perfectly fair and worthy of approval, as tending to safeguard the legal rights of men unlawfully arrested and detained in prison, in pursuit of a conspiracy to destroy a powerful revolutionary labor organization in the interests of a rapacious band of land-stealing and crime-committing lumber and mine-owning capitalists, as official disclosures of the last few days clearly prove.

Further, the President's answer is triply at loggerheads with simple logic and justice, when it attributes lives of lawlessness and bloodshed to Debs, Moyer and Haywood. This is not warranted by either the facts or the records. On the contrary, Debs, Moyer and Haywood have been too lawful to suit the capitalist class. They, by refraining from the crimes into which their capitalist enemies would gladly have provoked them, made crime the last resort of their opponents in the effort to crush them. In the Chicago railway strike of 1894, led by Debs, it was the capitalist class who set the cars afire, in order to furnish an excuse for sending the Federal troops to suppress the sucessful lawful strikers. In the Colorado labor troubles of 1903, it was the Mine Owners' Association who hired thugs to derail trains, blow up mines and railroad stations; and used the State militia to deport and bull-pen inoffensive striking miners, while perpetrating outrages upon their property, wives and children. This is largely a matter of official record; and is embodied in Carroll D. Wright, Commissioner of Labor's 1905 Report on the Labor Disturbances in Colorado, a report with which the President should be very familiar. In the present Colorado-Idaho outrages, all the lawlessness, beginning with the kidnapping [illegible] accused, down to the suppres[illegible] Senator Borah's indictment, has shameful [illegible] side of the prosecution. Again is President Roosevelt presuming guilt where it is not proven. Again is he outraging the law, to uphold which he pledged his life and honor.

But it is idle to dilate on this outrageous Chief Magistrate other than to expose his perfidy and profit therefrom. Such has been and is his activity in Idaho that it is evident that his chief concern is the defense of capitalist interests, not the just execution of the law. In this he is perfectly consistent. Government is a committee to promote capitalist interests; and the chief officer of that committee but does his duty when he reiterates that men opposing these interests are "undesirable citizens," regardless of the law in the case. And it may be safely presumed, under the circumstances, that, being condemned as "undesirable" they must pay the penalty attached thereto, with the lives of either one or more of their number, unless the vast portion of the population can be aroused to their defense and stay the infamous proceedings!

It is well the President makes the issue so plain. It is well that he launches into his vindictive disregard for fairness and decency and calls on wage-earners and capitalists to rally to his support. He is making the domination of the capitalist class the test of citizenship; and, in so doing, is lining up on their respective sides, and in sharp array, the friends and foes of the present damnable capitalist system.

In doing this, Roosevelt is consistently with his true position as the chief executive of American capitalism, compelling a definite stand on the question underlying the whole Colorado-Idaho situation. That question is, shall the capitalist class, or the social revolution, as exemplified in Industrial Unionism of Haywood, with its constructive basis for the inauguration of Socialism, triumph? Roosevelt's attitude makes plain the capitalist predetermination to answer that question in a manner detrimental to the social revolution. Therein, however, he is preparing the way along which the soul of modern John Browns will go marching on. He is aiding in creating the class divisions necessary to the ultimate triumph of the social revolution.

Defiant Rooosevelt is also destroyer Roosevelt!

THE GOMPERSES IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

While the capitalist press has almost without exception, approved of Roosevelt's latest injustice, the working class has magnificently and instinctively, hastened to rebuke the same. From many parts of the country, there has arisen a spontaneous wave of vigorous condemnation and resentment against this latest violation of law and order by one who is believed to be the foremost official preserver and enforcer of both.

In the meanwhile, a different scene is being enacted among the so-called labor leaders of the highest rank. According to the Washington despatches of April 24, Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, and James O'Connell, President of the International Association of Machinists, and one of the Federation's leading vice-presidents, refuse to comment on Roosevelt's letter. "When the opportunity presents itself, as it will, I shall have something to say," says Gompers. "It is too early in the fight for me to say anything," declares O'Connell. According to the same despatches, among the callers at the White House were S. B. Hamer, Chief Conductor of West Virginia of the Order of Railway Conductors, and R. H. Graham, an attorney representing the same body. After listening to what the President claims he did in the matter of legislation for the railway organizations' "They left the White House expressing satisfaction with the position of the President in the Moyer-Haywood controversy."

What a contrast! While the capitalist press and the rank and file of the working class promptly and spontaneously take sides, as their interests and the nature of the issue positively dictate, the greatest of the "labor

In saying that Roosevelt will be the leaders" either play the double-dealing opportunist, or else barter the lives of innocent men and the legal rights of the working class for a mess of very doubtful pottage.

It is proverbial that it is an ill-wind that blows no good. In the ill-winds that now assail the cause of labor, there will be some good if the working class takes note of and reflects upon such phenomena as the Gompers, O'Connells, Hamers and Grahams present. They are the labor lieutenants, the bellwethers, the lightning rods of the capitalist class, who divide, mislead and divert the revolutionary sentiment of the working class to the benefit of capitalism. They give proletarian color to capitalist devices for the betrayal of the working class.

Gompers was absent—missing three days—during the stormy period of the A. R. U. strike in 1894; he went to Cuba last summer, when Cornelius Shea required his assistance in the Chicago trials; and now he is again awaiting an opportunity—for what?

Workmen, Roosevelt has called on the wage workers and capitalists to show where they stand. They must be either for or against the domination of the capitalist system. Put the opportunistic and bargain-making labor leaders to the same test! Make them stand up either for or against the triumph of the working class over capitalist injustice and exploitation! No other criterion will prove so beneficial to the promotion of your welfare and emancipation!

AN X-RAY QUOTATION.

"The Evening Post" of April 25 contains an article on the railway situation, which treats of Roosevelt's policy, and the attitude of the railroad officials and "the public" thereon. A railway president is quoted as saying:

"In my mind the President was at fault in denouncing at this time Debs, Moyer and Haywood as undesirable citizens, but, from what we can learn, his statement has gone a long way to help him out of an awkward position."

This quotation is an X-ray. It reveals the guiding motive of the capitalist class and its officials—the defense of capitalism. When capitalism is imperilled, factional disputes are temporarily laid aside, and the capitalist class represents as approving and upholding that which formerly was put forward as condemning and opposing. Then King, Kaiser, or as, in this case, President, is supported by his own class assailants, in his attack on labor in revolt against capitalist interests and injustice. These, in turn, utilize conditions to their own advancement. The President, recognizing the peril to which capitalism is subjected, converts his attacks into a recuperation of his political fortunes; and rallies the conflicting factions of capitalism to his defense in support of their own "sacred institutions." Labor meets with a solid opposition both ways.

How different is the situation in the camp of organized labor. There, the Gomperses, O'Connells, Hamers, and Grahams, not to mention the Stones, Clarks, Hannahans, McMahons, and other labor leaders of the first rank, instead of rising to the occasion, await an "opportunity," deem it "too early to talk," permit themselves to be bribed, get "sick," or else give consent by their silence on the outrages perpetrated against the working class. There, keen appreciation of the situation, and its conversion in the interests of labor and its emancipation, is ousted by opportunism, flippancy, corruption, evasion and cowardice; the working class is left in the lurch by its highest leaders; while the rank and file, led by second and third rate officials, are thrown on their own spontaniety and resourcefulness, preparatory, most likely, to restraining and curbing them in the event of their increasing determination to make their protest more voluminous, united and emphatic still.

The difference goes to prove once more the mission of the modern "labor leader" in the scheme of capitalism. He is a bulwark—a breakwater—against the tidal waves of social discontent, that threaten to engulf the capitalist class in the triumph of working class interests.

The working class will note the difference and bear it in mind, for future reference. The logic of events promises some more equally instructive phenomena.

WORKING WOMEN AND MARRIAGE.

Writing on "Homes Without Housekeeping," in the May "Delineator," Charlotte Perkins Gilman declares: "More and more of our working women are married; more and more of our married women work; wage-earning is no longer the last resort of the unfortunate—or the last but one and dangerously close to that; but the natural and lifelong position for an able-bodied woman."

Mrs. Gilman's words are commended to young women who believe marriage an escape from wage-slavery and who, believing that escape open to them, decline to interest themselves in the Socialist or Industrial union movement. It should be plain to them that, under modern conditions, marriage, instead of permitting the abandonment of wage-earning, is growing to necessitate its continuance. The woman wage-earner who marries, only to return to work, is increasing in number daily. At first, this return was a temporary expedient, due to the unsteady employment of her husband. But now, owing to the increased cost of living, the impossibility of matrimony on the small wages received by workmen of former generations, and the growing economic need of woman in modern machine industry, resulting in the displacement of male labor to a large extent, what was once a temporary expedient has become a permanent necessity. The old condition of affairs, which limited woman's labor to either the home or the factory, has so changed as to compel her to bestow it upon both. This imposes great hardships and physical suffering on woman.

To woman belongs a great part of the task of either abolishing this double form of activity, or else put it on a basis by which it can be pursued without the impositions it now entails. This she can best fulfill by joining with the men wage-earners in the abolition of capitalism, which is the name given the present system of industry. It is this system, with its private ownership of capital, and the exploitation of both male and female labor, in the interests of the capitalist class that is responsible for the wages system and all its attendant evils. The men wage-earners are already actively at work in this direction, organizing political parties and industrial unions to that end. It now remains for the women to take hold with them and do their share. As a step to this end they must disabuse themselves of the idea that marriage is a haven of relief—an escape. In the language of Mrs Gilman, "wage-earning is no longer the last resort of the unfortunate—or the last but one and dangerously clost to that; but the natural and life-long position for an able-bodied woman."

THE GET-RICH-QUICK MANIA.

"The rapid accumulation of wealth is a mania," said United States Supreme Court Justice Brewer, in his Ethical Culture address. This is a trite observation, so generally recognized as to pass without objection. What is not as widely perceived, however, is the cause of this mania. This can be traced to machinery. Rapid wealth accumulation has become a mania because machinery has made rapid wealth production possible and imperative. Machinery necessitates such accumulation in a competitive sense.

The most seductive bait to a prospective land buyer, is the glowing prospect of a certain locality becoming immensely valuable over night, owing to the building of transportation facilities in that direction. The man who invests in a mythical gold mine is tempted to do so on the strength of its great productive possibilities, under the installation and operation of modern improved machinery. These men have heard and read of similar wonders being performed before; and they see no reason, in a general way, why those wonders cannot be repeated again, to their profit. They fail to become specific and investigate accordingly.

They may also be familiar with the way in which the modern machine, installed in a modern plant, is used to its utmost capacity in the production of wealth during a brief period, and then thrown on the scrap pile, there to make room for another and more improved machine. These men, in brief, see all around them a rapid production of wealth dependent on rapid wealth accumulation; for this displacement of machinery means a continuous recapitalization of a plant in order that the demands of competition may be met. If this rapid wealth production and accumulation is not forthcoming, success goes to competitors or complete disaster follows. The necessity for producing and accumulating wealth to be converted into capital, has broken the back of many a middle class capitalist, and it is small wonder that the members of that class are among those seized with the wealth mania in the acutest form. The less wealth a man has, the more he strives to accumulate it, under the necessities of modern life. The working man is no exception to the rule. Such are his uncertainties of employment and livelihood that even he is constrained to pinch his stomach and develop the wealth mania to the extent that he can. He seldom has opportunity, no matter how great the necessity, to develop a bad attack of it, however.

In olden days, when machinery was non-existent, the rapid accumulation of wealth was unknown and undreamt of. It was neither possible nor necessary; there was no basis for it. Under Socialism it will disappear again. Machinery will continue to produce wealth rapidly; not however, under the competitive necessities of the capitalist class, but under fraternal co-operation for the benefit of all.

Dennis Kearney is dead. "The Sun" declares "Dennis Kearney was a Type." A workman consumed with a burning conviction, he became an orator and a power, achieving a great political triumph in the Chinese exclusion legislation. Failing to grasp the significance of the commodity labor power, in the evolution of international capitalism, Kearney successfully hacked away at one of its effects, only to throw fuel on the fires of race hatred, and aid in keeping the Occident and the Orient wide apart, without any substantial benefit to the great working class from whom he sprang. Kearney's spirit lives to-day in the absurd anti-Japanese movement. He truly was a type, but not a well-rounded and wholly beneficial one.

MAY DAY

THE RALLYING DAY OF WORKMEN WHO VIEW POLITICS AND ECONOMICS FROM A CLASS POINT.

[By Edmund M. Seidel, New York City.]

The holidays entering into life to-day have two features in common: they are days marking deeds done, labor performed, and festive occasions authorized by the ruling class, the "financiers," railroad magnates, industrial lords, politicians, grafters, and the "public press;" they are all "legal." For the purpose of a comparison to be made below it is sufficient to say of the first of these features that there never would have been an Independence Day had not a Declaration of Independence been adopted. Not until the act had been performed could such an occasion have been used for celebration; the celebration or festival are founded upon an act or deed, the act or deed antedates the rejoicing over it. The other of the common features, their being "legalized" holidays, allows the capitalist class to breathe easily; those days sound no rumblings; they are not cries of "breakers ahead;" the giant labor still slumbers to the music of the Star-Spangled Banner, and the capitalist rests his head in peace.

It is not so with May Day. May Day is a holiday of workingmen speaking of the freedom to come. May Day will go down in the annals of time as the rallying day of workingmen who have learned to see politics and economics from a class standpoint, and who have adopted the first day of May to gather their increasing numbers and proclaim their purpose of ending a social system of fraud, corruption, trickery, deceit, swindle, robbery, prostitution and slaughter. It is a day of international protest by workingmen against the wrongs perpetrated upon the horny-handed son of toil; it is a protest against the entire social system of the entire world of capitalism.

May Day is International Labor Day. It is a day which the Socialist workingmen the world over have decided to celebrate without regard for the pleasure or the prayer of their industrial masters. As such it differs widely from that "Labor Day" observed in this country on September 1. The September Labor Day is a day handed the workingmen by the grace of his capitalist masters; it is a day supposed to be dedicated to the "dignity" and "nobility" of labor; a day in which labor receives a recognition, and has the honors done to it; the overlord for the brief interval of one day descending from his throne. But on all the other working days in the year the industrial princes tread the velvet and "labor" again proceeds to earn its "dignity" for the next year. May Day is the repudiation of such buffoonery and mockery. It is a day which brings cheer to the organized Socialist workingmen, and chagrin to the onlooking capitalist lords and their retainers. It is a day of strictly working class celebration; no business men, or factory lords, or railroad magnates, or financiers, or senators, or presidents feel their company asked for nor feel inclined to partake in the rejoicing. It is not alone a day of working class celebration, of working men among themselves; it is a day on which the flashes of the future Republic of the Brotherhood of Labor are seen. In May Day there is consequently "no balm in Gilead" for the tricksters, sophists, and apologists together with their capitalist masters.

May Day symbolizes the international solidarity of labor. The workingmen the world over marching in quick step to the drum beats on this day have raised themselves out of the mire of the capitalist philosophy. No "self-made man" bunco game can fool those workingmen, and no "paramaount" nor minor "issues" mislead them. These workingmen refuse to "be down" on the Jew or the Dagoe; they refuse to pit the Orangeman against the Hibernian, the Turk against the Christian, or the white against the yellow or the black. They are not deluded with the idea of an "aristocracy of labor," and do not imagine themselves made of better clay or bluer blood than a less fortunate brother workingman. They are not boss's pets, nor fops allowing themselves to be used as boot blacks or door mats for the sake of a nod from their "betters." They recognize one another as brothers all of whom perform a useful and necessary function, whatever it may be and above all recognizing that all are exploited year in and year out to make things nice for an idle and luxuriously living class. Hence, the Socialist workingmen instead of spending their lives in support of other people, come together and declare for the idea of working and living for themselves. Their motto is, "Workingmen, unite," and unite for your own benefit. May Day is thus the demonstration of international union.

May Day is the day on which the Labor Movement draws up an indictment. It is the day when Labor says, "Thou shalt not kill;" it is the day of demanding the things of Caesar to be rendered unto him; it is the day of demanding a halt on child slavery, of overworking and underpaying the sons and daughters of the working class, of making youths of old men and casting aside gray heads and gray beards, of enslaving the wife and widow, of exploiting the family, of making impossible a home, of encouraging race suicide. It is a day of calling man to man and declaring a new independence, freedom of opportunity, a chance to live. The system we now live under doesn't give the most willing man this chance; honesty meets with defeat; hypocrisy is rewarded; man rises by squeezing out his fellow man; the most servile to his boss rises. Such a system the Labor Movement is chasing and May Day sees the intelligent workingman camping on the trail.

May Day signifies nothing terrible to any man who would be honest. It stands for live and let live. The phalanxes of workingmen whose tread is heard on this day, believe that the world offers enough products that no man should go hungry, enough hats, shoes and clothing that no man should go naked, enough bricks, stone, and lumber that no man should go homeless, and all the mechanical forces to allow labor to live in happiness. But while all this is possible, the workingman is only harnessed up to make life pleasant for a few people; he himself gets just about as much food, clothing and shelter as a horse gets oats to keep himself going, and whenever King Satin or King Silk is overfed the workingman gets hungry. Overfeeding one side, and hunger on the other, such is the life of the nation, and such is what the organized workingmen celebrating May Day are striving to wipe out.

Let the working class hail May Day. Let it join in the festival and proclaim it across the country and across the waters. Let it live up with the advance guard of the Revolution and stand across the line. Let there be no tampering with reform parties, with "arbitration," with "fair wages," with "conciliation," with Socialist pills, with inveigling the enemy to adopt Socialist resolutions unoffensively worded. Let them stand with the revolutionary movement and adopt straight talk and straight action. May Day then will all the sooner be the day of the proclaiming of Labor's freedom and a chance to live.

BRIEF SOCIALIST ESSAYS.

VIII.

"THE REFLEX OF MAN."

"Woman," we are often told, in extenuation of her shortcomings, "woman is the reflex of man." Whom man reflects is information that is rarely vouchsafed us. Sublime egotist though he is, man does not, Narcissus-like, reflect his own exclusive self. Man reflects a deeper force than personality, and that is private property. He who justifies the frailty of woman on the ground that she is the reflex of man, justifies the products of that "sacred" institution; justifies private property itself.

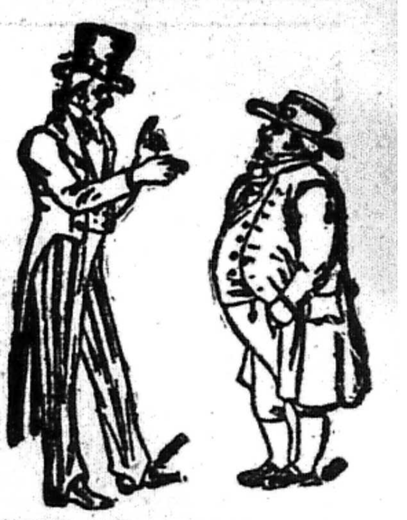
Woman's subjugation is largely the subjugation of private property. To the descent of private property in the male line must she conform her conduct; while her dependence on its possessor is a great factor in the moulding of her psychology. Even where woman is dominant, even where, through her influence, she shapes the character and curbs the aspirations of husband, son and brother, she is actuated by the conventions, religions and economic necessities born of private property. Her very conservatism and reaction, that tend to perpetuate her own enslavement, have their origin in the same source. Woman is the reflex of private property; and in reflecting woman, man reflects that paramount modern institution. Turn the argument either way, their relations are largely the relations determined by the institution whom they both reflect.

Private property embodies the power and force behind the modern factory, state, law and church. Through these private property imposes upon the proletarians of both sexes, the same fundamental observances that it imposes upon the possessors of itself; minus the advantages. The propertiless character of the workingman and woman perforce compels them to submit to private property and the family forms of the dominant class, which it necessitates. They have no other alternative but to accept.

The degree of woman's emancipation is held to mark the degree of civilization. Then true civilization exists in communism, with its absence of private property and male descent. In communism, woman is the co-equal of man, if not his superior. She has a voice in its councils and plays a role in keeping with her complementary character to man.

To emancipate woman, it will not suffice to rail against man or to denounce his "tyranny." The best friend of woman is man. The Bebels and Lafargues are of the masculine gender. As the question of woman's position in society is primarily a property question, it is private property that woman should attack. From a misanthrope, with her bitter polemics against "the brute man" woman must become a communist, training her emotion and reason upon the factor most responsible for her degradation and subjugation. With communism there will come a restoration of equality. Woman will not be dependent on man and subject to the requirements of his property. Nor will man enslave woman, for he will then be free from the necessities enforced by the detestable institution that degrades both him and her. Man and woman will then become once again the mutual complements of each other, instead of warring sexes, as at present.

James Donnelly.



UNCLE SAM AND BROTHER JONATHAN.

BROTHER JONATHAN—You can't imagine what I heard an Industrial Workers of the World organizer say the other night.

UNCLE SAM—Something worth while listening to, I'll warrant.

B. J.—Quite the contrary! He was trying to make his audience believe that under the present system we were all slaves—wage slaves, I think he called us; that we were sold in the market like pork, beef, and ashes; and a lot more such rot. Now, you don't believe all that stuff and nonsense, do you?

U. S.—Why, certainly, I do. Every fact in economics bears it out.

B. J.—What, YOU believe that YOU are a slave; that YOU are bought and sold?

U. S.—Yes, my man; let's be sensible and not allow our vanities to so blind us to our own undoing. We ARE merchandise, just as pork and beef; we ARE sold in the market just as shoes and stockings; we ARE ENSLAVED. Look as you may into the works of our Revolutionary Fathers, and never once will you come across the term "Labor Market." The workingman was not then merchandise. Opportunities—natural and social—were then open to all; each man could be, and was, the architect of his own fortune or misfortune. In those days had any one used the term "Labor Market," he would have been understood as little as if he had used the word "kinetograph"; neither of the two was yet in existence. As the latter, so is the term "Labor Market" a subsequent development, and that development is indicated by the pregnant expression: "Labor Market,"—WE ARE ENSLAVED!

B. J.—Then all that was gained by the Revolutionary and Civil Wars is lost again?

U. S.—But not beyond recall. Our slavery a hundred and odd years ago arose from our political DEPENDENCE upon a foreign power; accordingly, our freedom at that time had to be gained by asserting our INDEPENDENCE. Now, then, to-day our slavery arises from the circumstances of our being merchandise lying on the shelves of the market—along with beef and pork and potatoes; accordingly our freedom from this new bondage must be gained by our stripping ourselves from the disgraceful condition of merchandise; we must pull ourselves away from the economic companionship of pork and beef and shoes and leather and all other merchandise; we must dare to stand erect; we must dare to claim our rights and perform our duties as MEN, as HUMAN BEINGS. To do that now, we must overthrow the present tyrant class—the capitalist class, the present tyrant system—the Capitalist or Wage Slavery system, and set up the Socialist Republic where the instruments of production shall be owned by all; and thus all who work may be free. Fall to, Jonathan.

Taft, as a presidential possibility, reminds one of Cleveland, the stuffed prophet, not only in bulk, but his passive willingness to serve the capitalist class in an executive capacity. He should prove acceptable to the ultra-financiers on that account.

CORRESPONDENCE

CORRESPONDENTS WHO PREFER TO APPEAR IN PRINT UNDER AN ASSUMED NAME WILL ATTACH SUCH NAME TO THEIR COMMUNICATIONS, BESIDES THEIR OWN SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS. NONE OTHER WILL BE RECOGNIZED.

ROOSEVELT'S LATEST UTTERANCES CONDEMNED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—President Roosevelt's casuistic argument that the workingmen are trying to influence the course of justice is worthy of a theologian. The Moyer-Haywood protests have been one prolonged thunder against injustice—protests against the kidnapping, deportation, and illegal imprisonment, for over a year, of the accused. "Give these men an immediate trial or open their prison's gates!" has been our cry.

To the flood of protests, against the violation of the rights of the citizen, which has poured into the White House President Roosevelt has turned a deaf ear, or, if noticed, it has been but to add insult to injury. This is not to be wondered at. President Roosevelt is an aristocrat, a survival in America of the landed type of European nobility. His knowledge of the working class is limited to his experience with the menials on his estate and in his household. For them he can only have the aristocratic contempt or good-natured condescension. Likewise he regards the Harrimans with scorn, as lacking lineage, but condescends to bow before their power of wealth.

The President challenges the support of the "public," wage earners as well as capitalists. There is but one public, the working class, and it is being heard from. There may be "bad" capitalists as the President states, but their "badness" consists not in the fact that they are more evil exploiters of labor than other capitalists, but that they are a menace to other capitalists.

On with the protests against the Mine Owners' conspiracy. Let the light in on it. Remember that an injury to one is an injury to all of us, and stand by that though political theologians grow casuistic.

H. S. K.

New York, April 24.

DE LEON AND GOLDFIELD AT CLOSE RANGE.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—A comrade who works in a mine about 14 miles outside of Goldfield, Nev., writes concerning Goldfield as follows:

April 13.—Hell is popping in town (Goldfield). The I. W. W. has got them up a tree and it is a sure shot we will win out if the weak-kneed members can be kept in line. We have had a continual round of good scrapping for the last six months and it has come to a show-down—I. W. W. or A. F. of Hell; so you can imagine what a time we have had. I am only sorry that I cannot be in town more; there are some of the greatest revolutionists right here in Goldfield and they are showing their mettle.

"I was in town when De Leon was here. We invited him to a regular miners' bachelor dinner and he seemed to enjoy it very much. De Leon took very well; he has eliminated a great deal of prejudice that has been rife here. After his first lecture you could hear such remarks as this: 'This is the man we have been slandering and vilifying; to think of the haterd that has been instilled into us by different papers against this man; why, it is ridiculous!'

"De Leon's trip here was a success in every respect."

J. G.

New York, April 26.

ROOSEVELT REGAUGED.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—I have always given President Roosevelt credit for being a shrewd, business-like politician, who knew to a mathematical certainty, just how to "shuffle his cards" in order to hold the winning trumps, when the final hand was played; but, his last deal on the political chessboard in classing Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone as "undesirable citizens" indicates a shift of tactics, contrary to what he has shown heretofore, which means one of two things: neither he foolishly underestimates the intelligence of the "masses," and trusts blindly to their subserviency in the future as in the past, or, he has reached that stage of capitalistic arrogance, wherein he thinks it no longer necessary to cater to the labor element for votes and confidence, but takes it for granted that he is master of the situation and thus proceeds to show his true colors by throwing aside the cloak of hypocrisy he has so fittingly worn during his public career, and comes out openly and boldly on the side of his friends, the capitalists.

It is possible that Rooseelt is perfectly safe in assuming this attitude, but if this proves true and the workers again elect him to office, after publicly insulting their brave leaders in this shameful way, then all I have to say is they deserve their present slavery and should have it increased from ten to fourteen hours per day, on a bread and water diet the balance of their lives.

I am not criticizing the president for siding with those whose money put him in office; nothing else could be expected; but, I do charge him with debasing and prostituting his high office by poisoning "public opinion" in passing judgment on innocent men, whose lives hang by a thread, waiting the verdict of a capitalist tribunal to hurl them into eternity, at the end of a rope, unless prevented by the intervention of friends from carrying out this diabolical plot.

When a chief executive will stoop to defame the character of imprisoned subjects, waiting trial, knowing as he does, in this particular case, that anything he might say of a prejudicial nature, would go further toward "sealing their doom" than all the trumped-up charges and evidence cut and dried for the occasion.

At first glance one would think the President had made a miss move and was tempting providence, by insulting labor leaders and thus incur the enmity of those whose votes he needed to re-elect him to office, but a second thought clears up the mystery.

Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone support the I. W. W., while he (the President of the United States) is a supporter of the A. F. of L. and wears a button on his lapel to prove his loyalty (?) to the cause of labor ! ! ! This is what is called a distinction with a mighty difference.

President Roosevelt is without doubt the champion political mesmerist of the hour. He has thus far successfully chloroformed the milk-and-water reformers—and even a lot of staunch (?) Socialists whose excuse was "He is a good man and stands for the common people."

It would not be strange that with his "love for the Negro," his blind-cartridge fusilade against the trusts; his freight-regulation promises, so the dear farmers can ship pumpkins and spuds a few cents below cost; his worry over race suicide, lest the plutocrats run short of soldiers to protect their stolen wealth; all these anesthetics have so dulled the reason of the workers that they are very likely to repeat the old, old mistake of again cutting their own throats on election day.

But thank God it will be the last of a long series of mistakes, so we can smile to see them get fooled once more, when we think of the Portland strike and the many others which will surely spring up between now and the next election to open the eyes of the workers, and educate them to a point where they will hold together ever after in one common brotherhood of solidarity. The emancipation of the working class is just in sight. Let us take heart and push the propaganda for the I. W. W. and S. L. P.

Hattie F. Hadley.

Lynden, Wash., April 17.

"GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD" STIRRING 'EM UP.

To the Daily and Weekly People: Enclosed herewith find five dollars which apply on subscription and balance to moving fund.

"Gleaning 'Long the Road" is causing a great deal of consternation in the ranks of the "pure and simple" faith bringing forth the usual logical arguments of those poor unfortunates, who though honest and sincere enough, have been misled by such misleaders as Wayland, Simons, O'Neil and the balance of the bunch of intellectuals; and, of course, like the leader (?) they are indulging in such choice epithets as "liar," "disruptionist," "fanatic," "rule or ruin," "high pope of the traitors," etc.

It is really amusing and as good as a vaudeville show to get a bunch of them stirred up and see them perform. The fun of it all is they are all good I. W. W. men and can't see how a Socialist can be anything else and vice versa, yet don't believe that the Socialist Party should change its tactics regarding same, believing it to be something to be supported by individuals only, for if the party meddled with it they'd lose votes (as in Chicago for an instance).

Some, however, are beginning to realize the truth of our statements as the subs show.

George.

Kendall, Mont., April 12th.

WOMAN'S CAMPAIGN ON.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—The Socialist Women of Greater New York, though not vested with political rights and privileges, have opened their spring campaign of education and agitation. They have sent out their first message of light and hope to their down-trodden sisters and will not stop it till the great day will have come when the flag of the Socialist Republic, firmly planted upon the American soil, will have announced the great, joyful tidings to suffering humanity, "You are all equals; no more exploitation; no more prostitution; no more sex slavery; no more wage slavery; men and women toilers of the world, you are free! Be happy!" For that great day we must agitate and work, and make our down-trodden sisters long for—and work for.

We have sent out the first important message, full of wisdom and instruction, full of new and surprising facts, that will make our sisters think and ponder over past, present and future. It is hoped they will begin to see, and listen, and understand and then they will rise in pride and indignation and demand, together with their husbands, brothers and sons, the abolition and unconditional surrender of this damnable capitalist system that has enslaved them and keeps them in bondage and abject dependence.

It is "Woman Under Socialism," by August Bebel, which placed within the next months, in the hands of the thinking and earnest women of our great metropolis, by the special canvasser put in the field by the combined efforts of the Socialist Women of Greater New York, is going to perform this revolution in the minds of the women readers, whom this important standard book upon the woman question from the viewpoint of Socialist philosophy will reach.

This first heavy shot is intended for the women of intellect and thought in order to arouse them from their dreams and lethargy and send them to their posts of duty—vacant as yet.

Other plans of far reaching importance and magnitude are being laid, and attempts made to extend the sphere of activity and influence of the Socialist Women of Greater New York which, on account of the tendency inherent in the improved, and every day more improving, methods of modern machinery, to displace male by female labor, make this movement of prime importance, and must lead it—sooner or later—to its full historic expression of a woman's proletarian mass movement. The foundation is being laid for it by the Socialist Women of Greater New York.

First of all, this woman's proletarian mass movement must create its own specific literature dealing with the status of woman under capitalism, and her relation to the Socialist movement. And then it must be spread and distributed by an organized effort and organized rational methods. Our prize essays and our plans laid for creating a popular leaflet literature will supply this need.

Our way is clear. The problem how to reach the masses of women is solved. All we need now, comrades, is your support, moral and financial. This appeal brings to my mind a concrete fact—a fact not devoid of pleasant sensations. We allude here to the Strawberry Festival arranged by the Socialist Women of Greater New York for the benefit of their "Publishing Fund," to take place on May 18, at Harlem Arcade and Summer Garden, 209-219 East 124th street, near Third avenue, New York city.

We herewith take the liberty of reminding all comrades, women and men, holding tickets for this beautiful affair, and keeping them carried somewhere's in the dark depths of their pockets to give them a good airing by presenting them and circulating them among their friends and relatives. Grandmother is telling a shameful story of neglect and indifference on the part of our official bachelor-ticket agents in regard to the sale of these hidden treasures, entrusted to their care. Is this true? We want to know—and . . . but we must be discreet.

Yours for more tickets,
Socialist Women of Greater N. Y.
c/o Anna B. Touroff, Secretary,
598 St. Mary's St., Bronx.

New York, April 22.

KNOWS WHERE TO GET DEFINITE NEWS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:

I am not able to get any definite news on the labor situation in general through our "working class press" such as the "Appeal to Nothing," or some other inferior literature which, as a rule, our union halls or reading rooms are well supplied with. I, therefore, enclose 50 cents for a year's subscription to the Weekly People to go to the address below.

The war on labor here continues, the capitalist class and their lackeys claim victory. The carpenters' union, through their mouthpiece, "The Goldfield Chronicle," says they have "the I. W. W. routed and it will be a thing of the past in two month's time." This remains to be seen.

This modern working class movement can only be "temporarily checked by the fossil-headed working slave that can only see his material interest for the time being, by wanting a "job."

Men, get together; realize what you are up against. If you let go of your hold to-day you are simply inviting a "bull pen" for yourselves and some more deportations not into Kansas but maybe into Death Valley; and this is likely to occur inside of two years.

Yours to the end,
Thomas Richman,

Goldfield, Nev., April 10th.

PITTSBURG RABBI ENCOUNTERS WORKING CLASS.

To the Daily and Weekly People:—Better yet! The meetings carried on by the I. W. W. are forcing their way into public notice. To give a synopsis of what took place at yesterday's meeting, may be, in fact, ought to be, of interest to the working class here and elsewhere, but particularly here in the smoky city.

The crowd was large, and the address was "The Rule of Right," which was ably handled by Rabbi Levy, "from his point of view." But after he took his seat, and the floor was opened. Oh, how the hair did fly! The rule is ten minutes to any one that wants to ask questions or take exceptions.

The first critic took the economic standpoint. The rabbi claimed that labor and capital were identical, as far as his interests were concerned, that one was wedded to the other, as man and wife; in fact, their interests are one. But the workingmen soon showed that those interests are conflicting; that the I. W. W. is an economic organization, born of necessity, whose mission it is to take and hold that which we produce by our labor; and, with caustic wit and logic, burned it into the minds of those in the audience that the class struggle is on, in fact, war is declared and peace, or even a truce is impossible, until capitalism is no more. This sally made the desired impression on both the audience and speaker.

Another I. W. W. man took the philosophy of the Rabbi to task, and showed that if the Rabbi's discourse on existing conditions amounted to anything, it is but a plea to the working class to be patient; believe that everything is all right; and that Roosevelt is the friend of the poor. This last was put on the pan and roasted to a brown; and it was shown that any man might, in the heat of passion, commit an overt act; but when he (Roosevelt) would tell a workingman he loved him, and then go into his study and for several months put in all of his time perfecting a spike club to break the heads of the workingmen that would go on strike for more bread for his wife and little children—if such are the friends of the working class—the speaker wanted to know what our enemies would be like.

At this point, the Rabbi suddenly thought that he had another meeting to attend, and, after only hearing three men for ten minutes each, he had enough of the jumping on him that he had invited at the end of his address. He then got the floor to reply and tried intellectual acrobatic tricks, to make it appear as if we had swallowed everything he said. But without avail, for several other members and others took a hand in the discussion and all but one who seemed to be a disciple of Gompers, agreed that the workers of Pittsburg were fully qualified to take care of all that would retard the certain progress of the I. W. W.

The Rabbi has promised to come again.

I will say, in conclusion, that the members of the S. L. P., the I. W. W., and S. P. are putting in their appearance far better than heretofore; but we must do better yet. We sold quite a lot of literature, and took in some applications for the I. W. W. We have secured the service of Mr. Holmes for the next lecture, which will be held on Sunday, May 5. Holmes' subject is: "Business and Business Men." On the second Sunday in May Dr. Rossmann will talk on "The Class Struggle." All members of the I. W. W. and readers of The People should be there and bring their friends.

M.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 22.

LABOR IN THE TEXTILE WORLD

MANUFACTURERS GIVE AN INSIGHT INTO ITS REAL CONDITIONS.

The "Textile World Record" for April has a number of letters from manufacturers written in answer to several questions propounded by the "Record."

First—Is the scarcity of mill help due to the fact that mill workers are leaving the textile mills for other occupations, or have so many new mills been built that there are not enough to go round?

Second—Are the conditions in textile mills to-day such as to make the operatives less willing to work in them than they were ten years ago?

Third—Is native family help as plenful to-day in the mills as it was ten years ago?

Fourth—Do high wages and shorter hours tend to make the help more contented than they used to be?

Fifth—Should organized effort be made to induce immigration of skilled help from foreign countries, and should our immigration laws be changed to permit it?

Sixth—Would you advocate an agreement among mills in the same district not to take help from each others mills?

There is a general unanimity of opinion in the answers, that native help is not going into the textile mills as it used to do, although manufacturers claim their mills are veritable palaces with every necessity and luxury of the help well looked after. One of the reasons given is that the family nowadays is so small that it is not necessary for the parent to send the children to the mill as of old. Organized effort to induce a large labor supply is generally recommended, but there is a diversity of opinion as to whether it should come from abroad.

One of the features is the variety of opinions on the matter of agreements among mills not to steal each others help; some years ago this was carried to an extreme, about ten per cent of operatives were in a process of moving at the expense mainly of the mill owners; if the expense part were eliminated they would be quite agreeable to do the stealing. Regarding the so-called high wages paid by the mills, they all agree that this does not have the desired effect.

One South Carolina manager says: "High wages and shorter hours are making help less contented than formerly, but these are an effect rather than a 'cause' and are a tendency in the right direction if given with discretion that people may learn how to use them to their own and others' benefit."

The manager of the Montreal Cotton Company of Valleyfield, Quebec, says "high wages and shorter hours have not tended to make help more content."

E. H. Clemmence, of Charlotte, N. C., says "high wages and short hours naturally tend to make the help more contented than formerly, providing other conditions were unchanged. I doubt, however, very seriously, if such is the case at the present time, for the reason that the cost of living for the mill operatives to-day is far greater than ever before, and I believe this increased cost of living largely offsets the increased wages."

"Clinton" of a New England mill says. "There is no such thing as high wages, in my opinion. When wages go up so does the cost of living. Sometimes and in some localities there is a bigger margin between the two."

An Alabama manufacturer says, "High wages and short hours do not seem to content the help in most cases. The more the help can earn the less they work, that is the prices paid at the present time have gotten to be so high that an average family, or individual, can make in four days what it once took a full week to earn, and the result is in most instances such help only work four-sixths of their time.

"The average mill hand is inclined to care only for enough to live on and when they have made that, they rest the balance of the week. Therefore, to further increase wages would only tend to decrease the supply of help. Organized effort should be made to induce immigration, and the laws should be changed to permit the right kind of immigrants."

One manufacturer has a particular grudge against the Greeks, stating, "That the Greek's home is where he hangs his hat."

From the above extracts it will be readily noted that the capitalists require, first, an over-stocked labor market which can be accomplished by improved machinery and by immigration.

Second, lower wages and longer hours so that surplus values may be extracted to the fullest.

Third, large families, so that the parents will be compelled to place their children at the tender mercies of the mill owners.

Fourth, agreements among mill owners so that the operatives will not be allowed to change from one mill to another at will.

The mill workers in order to combat the projected plans of their employers will have to organize on industrial lines and build up a union which the employers will know is the real one, and which is the only kind that can sucessfully resist the plans of further oppression.

One point which stands out clearly is, that the palliatives offered by the employers, in the sops thrown to the workers, are not appreciated as the bosses expected; is it not possible that the seed of the I. W. W. may be doing its work?

C. C. Crawford.

LETTER-BOX

OFF-HAND ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NO QUESTIONS WILL BE CONSIDERED THAT COME IN ANONYMOUS LETTERS. ALL LETTERS MUST CARRY A BONA FIDE SIGNATURE AND ADDRESS.

CONSTANT READER, N. Y. CITY—Send in your name and address and your questions will be answered. See notice at top of this column.

T. T., PATERSON, N. J.—The criticism is badly directed. The Socialists are not given to making claims of creation for labor. They contend that it is the application of labor to land that produces values. All else is the setting up and knocking down of a straw man.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.—Send on article you name.

C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.—Your personal note to the Acting Editor, critical of James Donnelly's essays, was read and passed along to him. He was impressed by what you say and is now reflecting thereon. He is young and willing to learn.

H. B., FALL RIVER, MASS.—It is difficult to decide just what you desire. Make your statement a little more complete.

S. L., BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Cables are laid on the ocean's bottom.

STUDENT, FAIRBANKS, ALASKA—Capitalists aim at profits; hence, theoretically, they will use any invention or process that will reduce the cost of a commodity; a decreased cost of production means more profits. In practice, however, it is often difficult to carry the theory into effect, as that would involve the destruction of monopolies, or enormous sums of capital. The oil trust has patents in its safe, purchased with a view to warding off competitive ruin; while electrification, though cheaper in the end, is impossible on the railroads because of the immense displacement of capital it would involve. Capitalism has reached a stage where it interferes with its own perfect evolution.

E. B., COLUMBUS, O.—A cartoon inscribed "On To Battle," and depicting a body of workingmen rushing forth with hammers, clubs, pick-axes, etc., is lacking in modern symbolism. Such a body would move on to slaughter before the machine guns of capitalism. What is required is the symbolism of modern industrialism, which, organized in and dominating all the nerve centers of production and distribution, can take and hold capital and lock out the capitalists. The power of labor is no longer one of heedless sacrifice, but well-planned strategy. It is the science of industry, not the science of the barricade that will eventually win labor's battles. This being a new phenomena, it must needs be expressed in another than a medieval art.

ALL OTHERS—Next week.

M. R., HOLYOKE, MASS.; C. C. C., PLEASANTVILLE, N. Y.; D. S. G., CATSKILL, N. Y.; R. B., PATERSON, N. J.; S. B., SEATTLE, WASH.; P. M., BUTTE, MONT.; "READER," CHICAGO, ILL.; G. F. S., NEW YORK CITY; E. S. M., PITTSBURG, PA.—Matter received.

MOVING FUND STILL SOARS

THE BALANCE REQUIRED GETTING SMALLER—GRAND TOTAL NOW NEAR $2,700 MARK.

Last week's contributions to the Moving Fund added $86.35, and swelled the grand total to $2,674.38. This leaves $325 to complete the estimated amount. These should not be long in forthcoming. Remember, moving day approaches, and it is absolutely necessary for the safe execution of all plans, that the entire sum be in hand at the very outset. With cash ready the facility with which the moving will be done will be much greater than would be the case were it absent. Wm. A. Nelson of McAdams Junction, Cal., sends in a dollar, saying, "I have been a little late in sending my mite, but it will count just the same." Those who have delayed in the belief that their mite wouldn't count anyway, should take courage from Nelson and send it on. It will count, notwithstanding their belief. Those $325 should be in hand within three weeks. Hustle them in!

Amounts Received.

List 116, Elizabeth, N. J., C. Dahmen, $1; G. Peterson, 50c.; "C. M.," 25c.	$ 1.75
List 127, Brooklyn, N. Y., Mrs. E. Greenberg, 50c.; S. Greenberg, 50	1.00
List 171, Rochester, N. Y., A. Metzler, 50c.; F. Mall, 25c.; J. Sullivan, 20c.; Glasser, 10c.; J. Dorn, 15c.; E. Mills, 10c.; J. Kouhn, 10c.; J. Grass, 15c.; J. Eismann, 10c.; J. Meyer, 15c.; E. Lamb, 50c.; L. Begsiegel, 50c.; C. Ruby, 50c.	3.30
List 186, Yonkers, N. Y., R. Gaffney, $2; W. Schwagerman, 25c.; H. Jones, 25c.; J. Tobin, 25c.; J. Sweeney, 25c.; Augusta Nyden, 25c.; Linden Nyden, 25c.; E. Nyden, 25c.; G. Nyden, 25c. ..	4.00
List 244, Seattle, Wash., T. Polier, 50c.; A. Brearcliff, 50c.; T. Leniome, $3; C. Nielson, 50c.; Fagervald, 25c.; Fyeralil, 50c.; J. Walsh, $2; List 246, Seattle, Wash., D. Hanrahan, $1; J. Monette, $2; J. Tenohey, 50c.; G. Carlson, 50c.; J. Fagerdal, 25c.; F. Roberts, 50c.; J. Tuwney, $1; W. Fardee, $2; R. Frick, 50c.	15.50
List 272, Birmingham, Ala., J. Reibel, 50c.; J. Stormont, 50c.; H. Engel, 50c.	1.50
List 376, Anada, Cal., A. Grote	1.00
List 383, Red Bluff, Cal., G. W. Brooks	2.00
List 431, Warren, R. I., A. Lafrenier, $1.25; L. von Banck, 50c.; J. Brown, 50c.; C. Mutter, 50c.; J. Seuft, 50c.; J. Moll, 25c.; C. Lafrenier, 25c.; S. Coffy, 25c.; A. St. Andrew, 50c.; J. Lafrenier, 50c.; O. Larrche, 50c.; C. Roy 50c.	6.00
California, San Francisco, F. Oemicher, $7; J. Tonly, $1; "J. de V.," 25c.; California, Vallejo, E. C. Williams, $1	9.25
Massachusetts, Lynn, C. Salm,	.50
Michigan, Detroit, W. O. Purvis	5.00
Missouri, Lexington, J. Andreas	1.50
Minnesota, St. Paul, J. Arbore	1.00
Montana, Kendall, G. Weiglenda	1.00
New York, Brooklyn, Branch No. 3, S. L. P., $4.80; C. Richardson, $1; New York, New York City, F. Rivers, 25c.	6.05
Ohio, Cincinnati, W. Fox, $2; J. Isaack, $2; M. Eisenberg, $1	5.00
Pennsylvania, Reading, S. Rohrback	1.00
Rhode Island, Providence, G. Sterry	.50
Socialist Republic, McAdams Junction, W. Nelson	1.00
Texas, Houston, J. Beldon, $1; Texas, Pecos, T. Pope, $1	2.00
Washington, Tacoma, C. Jensen, $1; L. Olsson, 50c.; Section Tacoma, S. L. P., $15 ..	16.50
Total	$ 86.35
Previously acknowledged ..	$2,588.03
Grand total	$2,674.38

Note:—Two dollars credited to A. Gillhaus, San Francisco, March 24, 1907, should have been credited to H. Worthe.

A. C. Kihn, Sec'y-Treas.,
Press Security League.

Friday, April 26, 1907.

The Attention of Workingmen Is Called to the
DAILY PEOPLE,
The Official Organ of the Socialist Labor Party.
It is owned by Workingmen,
Edited by Workingmen,
Supported by Workingmen.
GET IT FROM YOUR NEWSDEALER.
Daily, 1 ct., Sunday, 2 cts.
THE DAILY PEOPLE,
2-6 New Reade St., New York, N. Y.

OFFICIAL

NATIONAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
Frank Bohn, National Secretary, 2-6 New Reade street, New York.
S. L. P. OF CANADA.
National Secretary, Thos. Maxwell, 798 Dundas street, London Ont.
NEW YORK LABOR NEWS CO.
2-6 New Reade street, New York City
(The Party's literary agency.)

Notice—For technical reasons no party announcements can go in that are not in this office by Tuesday, 10 p. m.

N. E. C. SUB-COMMITTEE.

A regular meeting of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee was held on April 28, with Walters in the chair and the following members present: Eck, Chase, Neuhaus, Jacobson, Heyman, Crawford, Olpp, Vaughan, McCormick, Connolly, Romary, Walters, Moren. Absent, without excuse, Wilton and Teichlauf. The minutes of the previous meeting were adopted with a slight correction.

The financial report for the week ending April 20, shows: income, $144.46; expenditures, $21.37; for the week ending April 27, income, $18.50; expenditures, $19.12.

Communications from James Connolly, a copy of a letter which had been sent to the members of the N. E. C. Additional matter from Connolly was also read and was received and placed on file. At this time Eck was given the floor for a personal explanation. From Arvid Olson, informing the committee that a party wants to buy an old job press, which is in the possession of the Scandinavian Federation. Permission was given to sell, the proceeds to go to the Federation. From Comrade Schmutz, Louisville, Ky., filed. An application for charter, signed by nine members, from Manchester, N. H. Granted. From Eck and Chase, a communication to be sent to the members of the N. E. C. Moved and carried that it be received and filed. From Eck, resignation from membership of the N. E. C. Sub-Committee. Moved and carried to accept the resignation. From Comrade Hossack, a copy of a call issued to the sections in the State of N. J. To same, as enclosures, were appended letters from Eck and Romary. From Wm. W. Cox, Springfield, Ill.

The reading of the correspondence was interrupted at this point by the appearance of a committee from the Hungarian Socialist Labor Federation. The committee asked that the paper they want to have printed in the Party printing establishment, be charged lower rates, than those demanded by the manager of the Labor News Co. Referred to the Press Committee. Motion also made and carried that the Hungarian Committee give a detailed statement.

Cox's letter was then taken up again. In his letter the comrade describes the local situation and asks for financial help to carry on propaganda in that district by placing Veal in the field. The action of the National Secretary, in declining to divert the funds of the Party to an I. W. W. organizer was endorsed and Cox's communication received and filed.

From the State Committee of California, containing a protest against the manner in which the vote on the admission of foreign speaking Federations was placed before the membership. In connection with this the result of the vote was given in reference to sending delegates to the Socialist congress, and a report ordered made to the sections. In view of the fact that the vote on race federations was not placed before the membership in accordance with the provisions of the Party constitution it was moved and carried that the matter be brought to the notice of the members of the N. E. C. with the request to bring it before the membership in a proper form.

A resolution was prepared and read by the National Secretary relative to the "Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung." Moved and carried to publish same and embody them in the minutes of the previous meeting. The resolutions read as follows:

Whereas, The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung, official organ of the Socialist Labor Party, has been a most efficient arm of the Party in its propaganda; and,

Whereas, The Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung has been maintained largely through the untiring sacrifices of the members of Section Cleveland, Ohio, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the N. E. C. Sub-Committee takes this occasion to express the appreciation felt by the Party for the services rendered to the movement by Section Cleveland; and,

Resolved, That all other sections and members of the Party be urged to support more ardently than heretofore, the Socialistische Arbeiter Zeitung and the other means of propaganda among German-American Workers.

This concluded the correspondence. Chas. C. Crawford reported progress on the work of the Press Committee. Progress was also reported relative to the project of Frank Janke. Report received.

The matter of Connolly's complaint was again laid over until next meeting and the secretary of the investigating committee be informed by the National Secretary to deliver the documents, relative to the case, at the next meeting of the Sub-Committee.

The National Secretary then reported that the large amount of work in his office necessitating it, he had employed, at his own expense, an assistant. He further reported that at present, his office hours were from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. The report was accepted and endorsed.

Vaughan was excused for not having been present at the previous meeting.

Adjournment followed.

A. Moren, Secretary.

N. J. S. E. C.

The regular meeting of the New Jersey S. E. C. was held on Sunday, April 14, at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, N. J. All delegates present. Minutes of last meeting approved as read. Credentials from Union County for Wm. Horkey were read and delegate seated.

Correspondence: four letters from Plainfield on party matters. Attended to by secretary. From New Brunswick, also attended to by secretary, and action endorsed. From Labor News Co; placed on file. From Wm. Teichlauf, Brooklyn, also from John Hossack; laid on table for future action.

Vote on State officers from Essex, Hudson, Passaic and Union Counties, which resulted in the election of Adolph Lessig as Financial Secretary, Emil Langraf as Treasurer and John C. Butterworth as Secretary.

Reports of Sections: Essex hustling for moving fund and Weekly People subs; also active agitation on Industrial Unionism. Hudson County holds joint meeting next Saturday, April 20, to prepare for State campaign. Passaic held two very successful meetings with Reinstein as speaker. All members actively working for industrial unions. Will soon be in line for State campaign. Union County is wheeling in line for active work this summer.

The New Jersey State Committee would like to hear from organizer who would spend the summer and fall as organizer for the State.

Secretary is to enquire from Hungarian Federation about co-operating on agitation in this State.

Literary agent Ball requests the names and addresses of all literary agents in the State, so that systematic work can be done in this line.

The comrades and sympathizers are requested to push along the raising of funds for State campaign. All funds raised for this purpose will be acknowledged in The People.

Receipts, $6.00; cash on hand, $49.55; stamps, 98.

John C. Butterworth, Sec'y.

N. Y. S. E. C.

Meeting of N. Y. S. E. C. held on Friday, April 12, '07, at headquarters, Daily People Building, 2-6 New Reade st. Minutes of previous meeting adopted as read.

Communications: from Section New York, answering letter of Correspondence Bureau, finding fault, as this section had lived up to correspondence. Motion to receive and file. From Erie Co. purchasing 100 due stamps; from Section Chautauqua (Jamestown) money order for 20 due stamps and donation to campaign fund. From Section Newburgh due to negligence of members failed to vote on members of S. E. C.

From Comrade Reinstein in reference to his last trip and making suggestions as to sale of literature. Referred to Labor News Co.

A bill from Labor News Co. referred to next meeting.

On campaign lists issued by S. E. C., secretary reports that sections are very slow in returning and making accounting for same. Motion made that sections be called upon to settle for same as soon as possible.

Charter of Section Albany which had been returned to S. E. C. was sent to Organizer Elze of Albany seeing that section was again getting in shape.

Sections Utica and Newburgh answered as to meetings held by sections.

Bill from Cor. Bureau $1.04 for postage.

Fin. report: Receipts $102.45, Exp. $100.18.

Motion carried that Sections Kings, Queens and Richmond Counties be called upon to gather signatures to place a candidate in 2nd Judicial District.

Adjourned.

Secretary.

VIRGINIA S. E. C.

The State Executive Committee of the S. L. P. in Virginia held its regular monthly meeting at 923 E. Main st., Richmond, Va., on April 21st. The state secretary, H. Adolph Muller, called the meeting to order and Otto Bleisch was elected to preside. Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Correspondence: From Nat'l Sec'y Frank Bohn sending 100 due stamps; Section Roanoke, sending report of the labor movement in Roanoke; also motion to be mailed to S. L. P. sections in the State requesting Section Norfolk County to pass a resolution of censure acceptable to the S. E. C. The State secretary reported to meeting that he had replied to Section Norfolk Co. that this motion was out of order as there was no such question at issue, but that a motion requesting Section Norfolk Co. to elect another organizer would be in order. Answer approved. Section Newport News reporting ten votes against suspension of Section Norfolk County. Section Richmond remitting $2.40 for 20 due stamps and reporting nine votes for suspension of Section Norfolk County. Section Roanoke reporting six votes against suspension of Section Norfolk County.

The action of Section Norfolk County in electing as organizer a member who at the very same meeting had been officially censured by said Section at the request of the S. E. C. for gross neglect of duty, and the refusal of said Section to elect another organizer as demanded by the S. E. C. having been endorsed by the vote of the majority of the membership in the State, the S. E. C. resolved to tender its resignation to Section Richmond, to take effect not later than June 30th, 1907, and the State Secretary was instructed to call for nominations for a seat of the S. E. C. other than Richmond, nominations returnable not later than May 16, 1907. The State Secretary gave notice that he would immediately tender his resignation to the membership of the State, resignation to take effect when his successor had been elected by a general vote of the membership of the State.

Financial report for March: Receipts, $6.00; expenses $7.00; cash on hand, $20.51.

Some further business having been transacted by meeting, a motion to adjourn was moved and carried.

Thomas A. Hollins,
Recording Secretary.

WASHINGTON S. E. C.

A special meeting of S. E. C. of Washington was held April 10. All the members present. A Bearcliff in the chair. Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

Motion calling upon sections and members-at-large of Washington to make nominations for National Committeeman carried.

Motion instructing Recording Secretary to request the National Secretary to forward to Washington S. E. C. names and addresses of the Party's State Committees and National Committeemen. Carried.

Motion setting May 1 as date of closing the nominations of National Committeeman carried.

Motion instructing Recording Secretary to forward minutes of meeting to People for publication.

Meeting adjourned 8:30 p. m.

S. Brearcliff, Sec'y.

FORGING AHEAD

SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE COMING IN BETTER, AND ORGANIZED EFFORT SHOULD KEEP PUSHING THE RECORD UPWARD.

The subscriptions forged ahead last week, 253 being received for the Weekly People with 35 mail subscriptions to the Daily People, a total of 288. Of the total received, Seattle, Wash., sent 66 and Spokane, Wash., 9. From the State of Arizona there came 42 subs, so that two States send 117 of the total of 288 received.

More of the Sections are falling in line for organized propaganda work. Section St. Louis has elected three People agents; Grand Junction, Colo., reports that steps have been taken for more effective work. Port Norfolk, Va., has ordered a bundle of 50 copies per week to use as sample copies, the comrades having organized for the work.

The roll of honor this week is: Seattle, Wash., 66; McCabe, Ariz., 26; Globe, Ariz., 15; C. Hubner, Middletown, Conn., 9; Spokane, Wash., 9; Press Committee, Cincinnati, O., 7; Bridgeport, Conn., 7; L. C. Haller, Los Angelos, Cal., 7; F. Brown, Cleveland, O., 6; M. Ruther, Holyoke, Mass., 5; F. Bohmbach, Boston, Mass., 5.

Prepaid-cards sold: Boston, $5; Coeur d'Alene, Idaho, $1.75.

The trials of brothers Moyer, Haywood and Pettibone have been set for May 9th. The incidents attending these trials should be placed before the working class in the fullest possible detail. We know what to expect from the reptile capitalist press; therefore, every effort should be made to reach the working class with our press, which will have a representative at the trial who will furnish us with first hand reports. Go out among the workers, tell them why they must keep posted on the proceedings in Idaho. It is a supreme duty imposed upon you as a militant Socialist to enlighten your fellow wage slaves.

Labor News business is rushing. The S. E. C. of Washington ordered $106.73, mainly propaganda literature; Milwaukee, Wis., $10.40; Jerome, Ariz., $10.50; Tonopah, Nev., $9.75; Portland, Ore., $7; Chicago, Section, $7.60; Chicago, I. W. W., $6.95; San Francisco, $7.50; Paterson, N. J., $5.45; New Castle, Pa., $3.20; East Orange, N. J., $2.38; Pittsburg, Kan., $2.28; Philadelphia, Pa., $2.50; Greenwood, B. C., $2.00; New Bedford, Mass., $1.25; McCabe, Ariz., $1.10; Jamestown, N. Y., $1.00; Reno, Nev., $1.00.

Only 34 copies of the new edition of "Woman Under Socialism" sold during the week. We should have orders for that many in a day. The book has been out of stock quite a while and there should be a greater demand for it just now. We should like to hear from the Socialist women organizations on the subject of handling this book.

Push out the propaganda pamphlets. Here is a list of the five cent ones. In quantities at $3.50 per 100 copies:

Address on Preamble I. W. W.
Burning Question of Trades Unionism.
Capitalist Class.
Class Struggle.
De Leon-Harriman Debate.
Historical Materialism.
Industrial Unionism.
Mark, The.
Mitchell, John, Exposed.
Money.
Reform or Revolution.
Religion of Capital.
Socialism.
Socialism and Evolution.
Socialism, Utopia to Science.
Socialist Republic.
Territorial Expansion.
Trades Unionism in U. S.
Trusts, The.
What is Capital?
What Means This Strike.
Working Class.

DE LEON IN SPOKANE.

(Continued from page 1.)

the thing to do to promote Socialism among these backward races by advocating the anti-immigration policy of the "Unprintable Socialists." Thus the position of the American Socialist Party delegates at Amsterdam is being vindicated in the West.

The above are only a fair sample of the knock and blows delivered.

Over seven dollars' worth of literature was sold. Wade R. Parks.

GLEANINGS 'LONG THE ROAD.

(Continued from page 1.)

Woman's Suffrage
(Ladies' Choice)...... Waltz.
I Won't Work for a Capitalist Master ...... Twostep.
Downfall of Capitalism...... Waltz.
Down with Social
Anarchy.......... Shottische.
Liberation of Our Brothers
in the Idaho Bull
Pen.................. Waltz.
Home, Sweet Home—The
Socialist Commonwealth.............. Waltz.

These "malcontents" seem to be a pretty jolly set. Woe to oppressors when "malcontents" rejoice. Their merry-making ever has been the harbinger of the oppressors' doom. No wonder the Tonopah-Goldfield mine owners' papers yelp—would not we in their shoes?

DANIEL DE LEON.

DE LEON IN VANCOUVER.

Vancouver, B. C., April 14.—Daniel De Leon has been and gone. Something has dropped, too heavy for one man to carry away; so it was taken away by hundreds. De Leon's works sold galore. Weekly Peoples were given out by hundreds. The City Hall, the largest hall in the city of Vancouver was packed to the stairway, and even to the wings of the stage. The Socialist party men and the craft unionists took their medicine like good obedient children. Kingsley behaved well; he did not even ask "The Pope" a question. De Leon is well. Full account will follow latter.

R. Baker.

COLUMBUS GETS READY FOR DE LEON MEETING.

Columbus, O., April 29.—At a meeting of the local union of the Industrial Workers of the World at Fraternity Hall, 111½ South High street, yesterday afternoon, arrangements were made for the Daniel De Leon mass-meeting at Board of Trade auditorium, May 15. The subject of De Leon's address will be "The Historic Mission of the Working Class."

Plans were completed at yesterday's meeting for a dance to be given at Hunt's Hall in North High street, May 2.

William R. Fox, national organizer of the Industrial Workers, spoke yesterday on the present differences between the Industrial Workers and the American Federation of Labor.

"UNDESIRABLE"

CHRIST, JOHN BROWN, GARRISON, ALSO IN THE CLASS.

So Declares Local Butte In Open Letter to Roosevelt—Some Truths Forcibly Conveyed to the Presidential Mind.

Butte, Mont., April 25.—The following open letter speaks for itself:

April 21st, 1907.

Mr. Thedore Roosevelt,
Washington, D. C.

Sir:

We see by the press dispatches that you have again come to the assistance of the class you represent. We refer to the interview in which you state that Debs, Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable" citizens. We can readily understand that they are "undesirable" to the Mine Owners of Colorado and Idaho and as the interests of all capitalists are identical and their interests are directly oposed to those that are workers. In the great struggle which is now going on between those who use the tools of production yet do not own them and those who own these tools and do not use them.

Debs, Moyer and Haywood represent the interests of the workers. Knowing this to be true, it is very easily understood that those who resist the oppression of the class you represent are "undesirable" to you as well as your class.

Harriman says, "He has bought Legislatures, could buy Congress and even the highest court in the land." We do not doubt that he could buy the chief executive should he or his class need to change their minds on any subject, but we do not believe your thoughts are bought and sold as hogs or sheep from the fact that you realize the class struggle.

Are you not so wrapped up in the capitalists' side that you hasten to offer your assistance to carry out this nefarious and damnable conspiracy? Whether it be to denounce the workers in your Muck Rake speech, or that you have lent every assistance possible to the reelection of these kidnappers in Colorado and Idaho, who would legally murder these, our comrades, or on the eve of the trial to attempt to check the aroused laboring people of America. You come out and say "these our brothers" are "undesirable" citizens, which virtually says, Hang them on general principles."

You bitterly denounce Harriman for mentioning that he had donated $50,000 to a campaign fund. Yet, you cannot deny the fact that the insurance companies donated $150,000 to your campaign. We wonder how much the Mine Owners of Colorado and Idaho contributed, or did they contribute after the election?

If you wished to class Harriman with criminals why did you not compare him with Swift, Armour or Lipton, whom your own official investigators report that they have killed thousands, yes, tens of thousands for every one Orchard or Adams were ever accused of killing? While Debs, who was never accused of any crime and Moyer and Haywood, who have never been convicted of any criminal action are classed by you as "undesirable" citizens? We well know the reason: Swift, Armour and Lipton are members of the class you represent and you could not afford to denounce them. You must select some representative of the class you and your class are trying to place in worse slavery than has ever existed since time began.

You say Debs is an "undesirable" citizen, yet, a little more than two years ago nearly a half million men, who had not been disfranchised by means of the black-list and blue-card, said that he was more desirable to occupy the Presidents chair than you yourself.

You say Moyer and Haywood are "undesirable" citizens, yet, more than five million working people have said that they are desirable and that they shall not be murdered. Again, in order to bring the attention of the last Congress to the matter, the working people were notified to speak again and within one week two million persons responded demanding that they be given justice.

We bear in mind this fact that Jesus Christ was a very "undesirable" citizen in the eyes of the ruling class of his day so much that he was legally murdered. John Brown, Garrison, Philipps and Lovejoy opposed the slave holding power and they were very "undesirable" citizens. In fact, any one who resists oppression by the ruling class is very "undesirable."

We, the members of the Local International Socialist Party, of Butte, Montana, wish to notify the capitalist class that these men shall not be murdered. We wish this as well as the entire class struggle settled peacefully, if possible, but, if not, other means will be accepted to secure justice.

The days of duelling and mortal combat have passed and in its place discussions and debates arise. Therefore, we demand that you meet Debs in public debate as to whether the pjrinciples they advocate are desirable or not from the workers standpoint.

If you will meet Debs in Butte and on the vote of the audience you have won the debate, the Local International Socialist Party of Butte, Montana, will present to you one thousand ($1,000.00) dollars. We expect you either to do this or retract your statement; if not, we brand your action as cowardly.

M. G. Malley.
Joseph Mangus.
A. M. Jennings.
Committee.

STRIKE NOTICE.

Workingmen: Stay away from Bisbee, Arizona. The members of the Western Federation of Miners in that place are on strike against the mining companies for the abolition of the blacklist and the discrimination against the union men. Pay no attention to subsidized press reports or to agents of the companies. The mines of Bisbee are unfair, and no man fair to organized labor will work in them until the companies accede to our demands.

M. C. Fisher, Percy Rawling, Dave Millutinovich, Mike Graham, Jos. D. Cannon, strike committee, Bisbee Miners' Union, No. 106, Western Federation of Miners.

BOSTON PROTEST TO BE A BIG ONE.

Boston, April 29.—200 delegates present this evening; arrangements for demonstration Sunday, May 5, mapped out. Striking teamsters, 7,000 in number, have voted to parade in a body and were given the head of the line. Section Boston, S. L. P., Scandinavian Socialist Club and Lettish Socialist Labor Federation will meet at the corner of Darmouth and Tremont sts., at 1 p. m.

SKOWHEGAN STRIKE VICTORY.

Marston Mill Weavers Settlement All in Their Favor.

Chicago, Ill., April 27.—Secretary Trautmann of the I. W. W. announces in to-days issue of the Bulletin that he is able this week to announce a complete victory for Industrial Unionism in the struggle against the Marston Mills Company of Skowhegan, Maine. A settlement has been effected and the strikers have won every point demanded by them.

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SOCIALISM
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BY DANIEL DE LEON

The complete emancipation of woman, and her complete equality with man is the final goal of our social development, whose realization no power on earth can prevent;—and this realization is possible only by a social change that shall abolish the rule of man over man—hence also of capitalists over workingmen. Only then will the human race reach its highest development. The "Golden Age" that man has been dreaming of for thousands of years, and after which they have been longing, will have come at last. Class rule will have reached its end for all time, and along with it, the rule of man over woman.

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Under Christianity.
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POPULATION AND OVER-POPULATION.

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MEMPHIS I. W. W.

A. F. of L.'s Own Impotence Helps Open Eyes of Wage Slaves.

Memphis, Tenn., April 26.—The Industrial Workers of the World are putting their shoulders to the wheel here. Ever since the local was organized here, it has been misrepresented and abused by rival "labor leaders," but now the working class of Memphis is getting the cobwebs brushed off, and the I. W. W. is holding some lively meetings. The local is getting a weekly bundle of the Industrial Union Bulletin, and doing good work with it.

Memphis has a broad field to work for Industrial Unionism. The A. F. of L. is more strongly entrenched here than in almost any other city of the South, but it is now being seen that the purpose of that organization is to split, not to unite the workers.

For instance, the lumber mill workers have been organized in the A. F. of L. style; to-day they are down and out. This glaring example of A. F. of L. impotence is helping the I. W. W. men in their campaign of education.

A. M.

THE DE LEON TOUR SCHEDULE.

Chicago, Ill., May 1.
Moline, Ill., May 2.
Peoria, Ill., May 3.
Springfield, Ill., May 4—5.
Belleville, Ill., May 6.
Paducas, Ky., May 7-8.
New Orleans, La., May 10-12.
Evansville, Ind., May 14.
Columbus, O., May 15-16.
Cleveland, O., May 17.
Pittsburg, Pa., May 18-19.

SEATTLE'S NEW HEADQUARTERS.

Section Seattle, Washington, has now got a splendid headquarters at 2000 Second avenue, corner Virginia.

D. G. O'Hanrahan, Org.

GERMAN BRANCH, SECTION ST. LOUIS.

This branch will celebrate May Day on the 4th day of May, 1907, at Grunz's Hall, 1500 South 3rd st. Speeches, dancing and music to make all happy.

INDIANA COMMITTEEMAN.

Joseph Matz, 1708 Roosevelt ave., Indianopolis, Ind., has been elected a member of the N. E. C. from Indiana.

Frank Bohn, Nat'l Sec'y.

A REMINDER.

Every subscriber and reader of the Weekly People, take notice: Remember that it is your duty to secure one new subscriber per month. Start in NOW.